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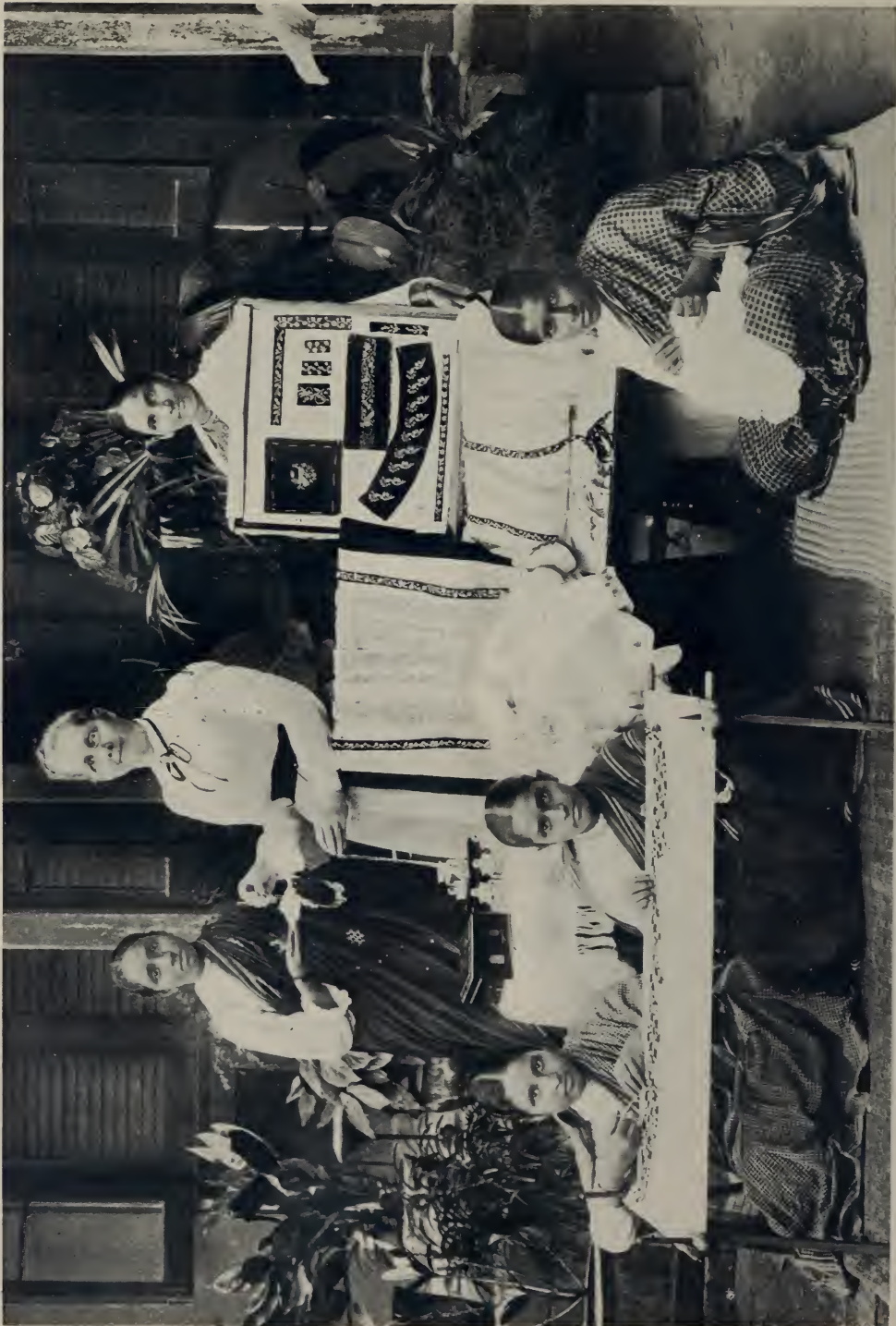




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# Life and Light

Vol. XXXVIII

JULY, 1908

No. 7

The W. B. M. rejoices in the adoption of three young women: Miss Maria G. MacGown, of North Yarmouth, Me., daughter of a Congregational minister RECRUITS FOR SERVICE. and a graduate of Mt. Holyoke in 1904, who expects to go to North China; Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, daughter of Rev. J. H. Chandler, missionary of the American Board in Madura, India, who goes to join her parents and to assist in primary education in that field; and Miss Caroline Silliman, of New Britain, Conn., who is a normal graduate and teacher, and who is designated for Eastern Turkey.



MISS GERTRUDE E. CHANDLER

Miss Mary E. Andrews, of Tung-chou, North China, arrived at her home in

Cleveland May 23d. Miss Caroline E. Frost, of the Umzumbe School in the Zulu Branch of the South African Mission writes of her MISSIONARY safe arrival in Durban on PERSONALS. April 5th, and of her joyful welcome by the missionaries there. Later news tells of her reaching Umzumbe, where she finds many improvements and some imperative needs.



MISS CAROLINE SILLIMAN

Twenty-seven young men and women of the twenty-nine now under appointment of FOURTH CONFERENCE FOR the American YOUNG MISSIONARIES. Board gathered in Boston June 4th to June 10th in conference

with the secretaries. They received much practical advice from physicians and pastors, and the close personal touch with each other and with those in charge of their work will be invaluable when they reach the field. They go out alert, consecrated, joyful, and we give thanks for them that they may share the best work in the world, and for the missionaries to whom they go who will rejoice in so much added strength.

Remember the dates, July 21-28, when the Interdenominational Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies will be held at East Northfield. Have you been before? Then you will go again if you can, and tell others about it. The coming session offers a rich program with rare opportunity. The hour for Bible study, Mrs. Montgomery's lectures upon the new text-book, hours devoted to the discussion of methods under experienced leaders, addresses by missionaries and other prominent workers, with the warm Christian fellowship of it all, will afford not only much food for thought, but abundant aid in the work of local societies and study classes for next year. Plan to be there if possible. Information will be furnished at the Woman's Board Rooms, 704 Congregational House, Boston. Valuable data in regard to the United Study of Missions will be found in Mrs. Cook's article, "Looking Backward and Forward," in the current number.

South Framingham, the home of our president, Mrs. C. H. Daniels, and Grace Church, of which Dr. Daniels is pastor, offered unusual attractions for the meeting, May 27th—a day which might have dropped out of midsummer but for the beautiful freshness of spring foliage and blossoms. The attendance was not as large as had been hoped, but all came in the spirit of the day and place to listen to the representative group of missionaries who were brought together to mark this half-way point of our year's work.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING. Miss Mary I. Ward, from the Marsovan Girls' School, Miss Emily MacCallum, principal of the Collegiate Institute, Smyrna, Miss Mary Lyon Page, representing the normal and preparatory school, Madrid, Miss Lucy Ella Case, withheld from her loved Plum Blossom School, Osaka, and Miss Kawashima, her little Japanese friend and former pupil, Miss Ida C. Foss, with her record of heroic service on lonely Ponape, brought messages from the girl students in their different fields, while Mrs. Hilton Pedley, remembered by many friends as Miss Martha J. Clark, of Kumamoto, spoke of the self-denying efforts put forth by the Christian women of Maebashi, Japan. Miss Kyle, the field secretary, turned over the leaves of the Home Note Book, reviewing the happenings of the past six months in the work



among young people, the efforts of the Committee on Buildings, and the joy in the fact of new recruits for some of the needy places.

Miss Calder, associate secretary, in a vivid talk of the "Vital Spirit of Missions," gave instances of the missionary spirit as evinced in the gifts of the girls and women in the mission fields, who pass on to others the example of self-sacrifice caught from their missionary teachers. Miss Day, the treasurer, brought a clear and convincing statement as to the condition of "the pulse of the work," the treasury, urging to a sustained effort during the remaining months of the fiscal year that the advance in contributions so greatly needed may be made. Miss Day referred appreciatively to the faithful and efficient service of Miss Julia Twining, for thirty-four years Treasurer of the New Haven Branch, who now reluctantly lays down the duties of her office and is succeeded by Miss Edith Woolsey, of New Haven.

The devotional service at noon, led by Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, was an inspiration and an uplift, directing the thoughts of all to "the everlasting miracle" in the transforming of human lives through the message of the gospel. The Memorial for Children, explained elsewhere, was presented by Mrs. Chauncey S. Hawkins, of Jamaica Plain, with an appealing force which must result in gifts for the new kindergarten building at Cesarea from many mothers whose little ones have been taken early to the care of the Good Shepherd.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon session was "the children's hour," delightfully introduced by a churchly anthem sung by the Glee Club of the Pro Christo Guild of Grace Church, and closed by a Carol of Victory rendered by the Glee Club and Mission Club. Miss Lucia C. Witherby, secretary for young people's work, held the close attention of the boys and girls as she brought to them "The Challenge God Gives," and Mrs. Lorin S. Gates led them to a better acquaintance with children and girls in India, as she spoke to them of her work in Sholapur. Mrs. Daniels presided throughout the day, and the hospitable kindness of the Grace Church friends made all feel heartily welcome.

During the month ending May 18th the sum of \$19,071.74 was received by our Treasurer for the pledged work. Of the necessary \$120,000, we "THE PULSE OF have received in the seven months now past \$63,100.16 IN THE WORK." contributions for the regular work. There remains, therefore, the sum of \$56,900 to be secured during the remaining five months. Keeping in mind the fact that in many societies there is at hand a long interval when few meetings are held, we must realize that there can be no "summer vacation" in our giving if we are to redeem our pledges to our Board, our missionaries and our Master.

The closing Friday meeting for the season was held in Pilgrim Hall, May 29th, bringing to a climax a series of unusual interest, where many and loyal friends from the Branches have been welcomed through the year, and where the missionaries from many fields have clasped hands with the workers at home. It was a happy circumstance that this last meeting before the summer recess should give an opportunity to hear from five missionaries representing four different countries. Miss Emily MacCallum, of Smyrna, whose furlough year will close before the meetings are resumed, gave a very interesting account of the work done in the Smyrna field by the Greek Evangelical Union. Several touching instances were given of the way in which the girls in the Collegiate Institute, of which Miss MacCallum is principal, have contributed their little savings to promote the work of this organization, "saving their money one fifth or one tenth of a cent at a time, but anxious to deny themselves." Miss Mary Bryant Daniels, soon to return to her post at Osaka, spoke of the work of the Japanese Red Cross Society in 1904, when she was able to assist in caring for the wounded men as they returned from the front, doing some difficult duties in Christ's name, and coming thus into close touch with about one hundred and twenty-five influential Japanese ladies in Osaka. Mrs. John T. Gulick, now of Honolulu, spoke of the bewildering openings for Christian work in that beautiful perplexing, foreign American city, and of the possibilities latent in the little people of the mission Sunday school, children of the low-caste Japanese fisher folk. Mrs. Hilton Pedley, of Maebashi, told of the ungrudging hospitality required of the missionaries, saying that in the past seven years she had "personally conducted" nearly two thousand Japanese guests, many of them young people, through her home, thus giving them a glimpse of what a Christian home means. Rev. and Mrs. George Hinman, of Foochow, were also present, and Mr. Hinman told of a wonderful advance step taken in Western China, on the border of Tibet, where several denominations have united on a common basis of church membership, thus advancing the establishment of the Christian church of China. These stories of philanthropy and Christian work abroad as told at home were most cheering.

This little book of ten missionary lessons for children, by S. Alice Ranlett, will be of interest to mission circle leaders, and can be put into the hands of boys and girls upward of ten years. Five lessons on "SPRINGS IN THE DESERT." Mohammedan and three on Buddhist lands give glimpses of the life of the people and their need of the "water of life" and of the springs of "living water" opened through the preaching of the Word as well as through schools and hospitals. A review and Christmas lesson

follow. The sketches of each country are not too long, and give the necessary setting for the real lesson, and the brief but telling incidents of empty, barren lives changed and power filled will be long remembered by the children. There are no definite suggestions for further study and no bibliography, and only by scanning the lessons can one know which societies are working in any field. Early preparation of lessons will prevent such omissions from becoming real difficulties to the leader. Price, 20 cents.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION

BY MRS. EDWARD S. HUME

REFERENCE was made in the previous article to the simple beginnings of industrial work with boys in the printing press in Bombay. When that press was closed, and the mission was admonished to keep to evangelistic and primary educational work, there was for a time a lull in mechanical and industrial plans and efforts. In 1874, however, Mr. Winsor, a skilled machinist and himself an ingenious workman, added to his duties as an ordained missionary the responsibility of opening certain forms of industrial work for the boys of his school in Satara. Being removed to Sirur, he there developed his plans; experimenting thoroughly with the aloe plant, he secured land and started large fields for its cultivation, where he was so successful in the development and preparation of its fiber that he won high praise from government officials and experts. Ropes, mats and other excellent articles of marketable value were soon produced, and these with the first-class specimens of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc., made in the blacksmiths' and carpenters' workshops soon gained public attention. A philanthropic and wealthy Parsi gentleman generously made Mr. Winsor a gift of money sufficient to enable him to erect a suitable industrial building. This has provided the "Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School" to Sirur.

Dr. S. B. Fairbank in Vadala then, and Dr. W. O. Ballantine in Rahuri later on, began to train boys in various forms of gardening, the planting of fields, etc. In Rahuri the cultivation of vegetables, fruit and cotton fields has for years been efficiently carried on. All these forms of work were in those days self-imposed labors of the missionary, who felt the importance of such manual labor for the young people of India. And though it had not become organized, equipped nor publicly recognized work, it was none the less genuine in purpose and result.

So it has been in Sholapur with Mr. and Mrs. Gates. Without further

equipment they made use of the available ground near their house, and their boys of the early famine were soon trained to work in a vegetable garden. No one anywhere in the country raised better tomatoes, etc., than did they. There are also rug-weaving and carpentry and smithing establishments in Sholapur. Mention should be made of the work done by Mr. Bruce in Satara on his printing press. A number of lads were trained in the setting of type, the use of the press in printing, and in its accompanying necessary forms of work.

The agricultural work of Mr. and Mrs. Modak in Ahmednagar, and the varied industries conducted for his famine orphans and women in Sholapur



CHICKEN RAISING, VADALA, INDIA

by Dr. Keskar, are all highly to be commended. In many stations the schoolgirls render much help by their sewing. In connection with the school in Bombay, the girls were helped from the beginning to the thought of earning what they could, especially that which they wished to give to church work or to their missionary societies. In this way their sewing was often turned to account.

Later, as the school increased, and we could not supply sufficient pillows nor mattresses, the boys and the girls willingly took up the cleaning of coconut fiber in order to have something, no matter how thin, to spread

under them, on which to sleep and to lay their heads. This cleaning process is no easy one. Take a cocoanut in its green husk and make the trial. We could buy the fiber in the bazaar after the green outside and the cocoanut had been removed. But it is matted, and having been on the ground to dry, is full of gravel and dirt. These bunches of fiber the children take and pound with stones on a rock or on the hard ground. This thins them out and softens them. They then rub the fiber with their hands and pick it apart until you can see through each little cluster.

It was innovation in the Bombay school to have boys and girls from its very opening allowed to study together. This being done every boy as well



MISS HARDING TEACHING SHOLAPUR ORPHANS HOW TO SEW

as every girl in those early years was taught how to sew. After a time there was an announcement made, that under the direction of an English lady, His Highness, the Maharajah of Kolhapur, would permit an exhibition in one of his palaces of the various forms of needlework, etc., made by Indian girls and women. Competition was invited. Prizes were offered. The girls' school in Bombay in its exhibit brought away the first, second and third prizes for the best plain and fancy needlework of different kinds. In those days we held annual sales of our girls' work and so materially helped on the funds for the school or its buildings. Then orders came in for our finest work. One year an exquisite infant's "layette" was made to order.

In 1897, during the first of our two great famines, the Bombay school welcomed within her walls about two hundred children. As these developed Mr. Hume felt that positive industries, wisely superintended by skilled workmen, must be opened to our increased numbers. Through the kindness of a benevolent Parsi friend, The Honorable Mr. N. S. Wadia, C.I.E., a large bungalow and its premises were, in 1899, put at Mr. Hume's disposal for the use of the boys. This provided the necessary room for carpentry. Then came the second famine with many more children. Providentially, one of our Christians met a Hungarian, a skilled Christian cabinet-maker, who had come to Bombay in search of work. Mr. Hume promptly interviewed and engaged him as the instructor of woodwork at the Parel Boys' School. It was not many months before all kinds of neatest joints and corners, and later on boxes, shelves and plain tables were being made. Bowker Hall, the Mission House and European friends were supplied with needed articles of simple, good furniture. Two fine wardrobes were so well made that the master insisted upon attempting the finest kind of furniture, and two more were made of such excellent workmanship that a friend bought one of them at double the price that one in the bazaar would have cost, because of the perfection of the wood and of the details of the work. The boys made the brass-tipped, metrically marked scale measurement sticks for the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay. These were highly approved by the officials.

All boys cannot become carpenters. In 1901, with three hundred and more famine boys in that Parel School alone, Mr. Hume was facing the same problem that his brother, Dr. Hume, was considering in Ahmednagar in behalf of their numbers. Their problem was solved by Dr. Hume's financing the support of an industrial technical missionary, and in the securing of our Mr. D. C. Churchill, whose inventive success has been so great.

In Bombay the government of India, always the sympathetic friend of every worthy enterprise, came to our relief; and on application agreed, without charge for fees, to receive into its "Reay Art Workshops" sixty of our famine boys. These lads were taught by skilled workmen to break and to cut stone; to make tiles, plain and decorative; to work in iron, cast and wrought; to carve in woods; and to work in the finer metals, first in copper, then to plate these with silver and gold before working directly on these more valuable wares.

All the cleverer ones were given two hours a day in drawing. Those who could do so were soon allowed to make their own designs, of which they prepared the stencils. They were then taught the process of the application of the pattern to burlap and other materials for draperies, etc. Many developed skill in pottery, fine jewelry and in other crafts. Before the

end of the year we had one hundred and twenty boys learning the various crafts taught in those workshops in addition to the regular carpentry classes continued at the school.

The girls advanced by strides in their needlework. For the plain sewing we had never received at the government examinations less than a one hundred per cent mark as our record, but now more was demanded. The support for the famine children must be supplied. With this in view, the work of embroidering in gold and silver was added, for a class of those who were skilled in linen and silk work. In October, 1902, at the school gathering in honor of our good deputation, those dear girls of the "Lend-a-hand"\*



CHILD WIDOWS, ROHO, INDIA

band gave to Mr. Hume toward the support of their own younger sisters of the famine, their first large earnings, Rs. 500. They had kept nothing for themselves—and all of this work had been done out of school hours. An equal amount was twice again added, and nearly as much was sent out a fourth time from sales made in this country. The work of the silk and linen embroideries was so successful that Rs. 1,000 was their donation toward the building of the new church in Bombay. This sum, too, has

\* See frontispiece.

been increased by later sales of work. In the early part of the year these girls had won the highest medal and two certificates of honor awarded for fine art needlework, at the exhibition in Madras, of the work of Indian Christians. Orders came to us from all over the world.

The boys also won honors. When Sir Edwin Watts was looking about in the various schools and institutions for tile-makers for their floors, and for

designers and stencilers of draperies, for the art rooms to be made ready for the great Delhi Durbar, he returned to the Bombay art workshops, and assigned the making of the mosaic tiles for the flooring of the two rooms of art exhibits to our group of twenty famine boys, under ten years of age, who had in six months' time attained such success as to be able to lay the given pattern in perfection. And four of the nine individuals taken to Delhi, at government expense, were of our next older famine lads. These helped in the designs and stenciled the draperies used in various rooms there. Never shall I forget the manly look on those dear faces,



A PILLOW LACE CLASS, RAHURI, INDIA

when dressed in tidy new suits, caps and shoes, all furnished by government, they came to bid us good-by, "the only members of the American Marathi Mission invited to go to Delhi."

The work of the girls has in a measure continued, and Miss Abbott's most successful industrial work for women, which she so efficiently conducted for years, has been partly combined in the more recent "School of



Arts and Crafts," supported by ladies in New York, and most assiduously superintended now by our daughter Mrs. Hunsberger.

The Parel school for boys having been closed, the industry now made prominent for those of the grammar and high schools is a well-equipped steam laundry, conducted by Mr. Hunsberger, where those who wish to study must work, more or less.

To attempt to describe all that has been done in industrial work of many kinds in Ahmednagar since 1900, in a short article, is well-nigh impossible.

Mr. Smith had long years before taken the lead in our mission with beautiful work in carpentry and cabinet-making. This has faithfully been continued and is now under Mr. Caleb Veal's competent supervision. To this he soon added a class in metal smithing, or in the making of Indian brass and copper vessels. The hammered and embossed varieties were all made there, and as good results in these were attained, silverware was added to the list. These won certificates and a medal in Madras; and are now so beautifully perfected as to have won a place on the shelves of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low in Boston.

Then Mr. Smith took the initiative in a pile-rug weaving factory, where many have been employed. His aim was perfection, and he reached it, when to a Persian rug made in his own factory, was awarded in 1894 the gold medal at India's greatest industrial exhibition. His dyes and perfection of patterns is highly praised. All these products have a large market.

Mr. D. C. Churchill's invention of a new loom which has won a gold medal and public recognition from government, with a grant of Rs. 22,000 for the erection of a suitable building, are enough to prove his great worth to the missions on industrial lines. For the girls of the Ahmednagar schools a lady was invited to join the force who could superintend a lace-making department. Mrs. Wagentreiber has done this with ability. One hundred and twenty-seven are regularly being taught in this school. In Vadala Mrs. Fairbank has a lace school. So in every station, everyone is pressing with all that time and strength, and the lack of funds permit, to strengthen the coming generation in an honest estimate of manual labor, and to give to each one the possibility of self-support.

The schools for blind children are our most appealing form of philanthropic work. Mrs. Winsor in Sirur has one mostly for boys, who are cared for and trained in certain trades.

Miss Millard's in Bombay is our one fully equipped school for the blind, and has its own special place in all hearts. About fifty boys and girls are there taught first of Jesus and his love. Their remarkable progress in reading English and Marathi, their sweet singing, and the playing of

musical instruments, has attracted much attention. To these accomplishments the sightless ones have added skilled finger-labor in the making of bead curtains and necklaces, with gold and silver wire, baskets of different varieties, cradles, rattan tables; and the boys now do excellent work in the "recaning of chairs, stretchers and couches," having received all the orders



BLIND GIRL WEAVING

for such work from one of the largest hospitals in the city. Each department calls for earnest prayer, large gifts of grace and money, and the consecration of more and more earnest men and women to fill up the ranks of those who have fallen by the way or are too weary longer to serve.

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## INDUSTRIES IN WEST AFRICA

BY MRS. ANNIE M. FAY

THE life of the natives in our mission is still so primitive that work of this kind is still in its infancy. Pages might be written about the busy life they lead, the women in their field work where they must raise food enough to support the family. They start out early in the morning with a baby on the back and often another one or two trudging on behind. They

must dig, plant, cultivate, reap and carry home the corn, then pound it, sift and spread out to dry. Wood and water must be provided before they can cook the food and feed it to their families. Now you can guess how much time there is left for industrial work. If she can find time to make a basket occasionally or a new pot to replace a broken one the woman is fortunate. But both basket and pot are true works of art from an African standpoint, and she takes as much pains to have the coloring and design of the basket beautiful, and the pot symmetrical, as you would a piece of fancy work. But in spite of all this she takes the time to visit the villages, doing her part as a Bible woman in teaching her less fortunate sisters. The young



NATIVE AFRICAN VILLAGE

girls are quite as busy as the married women, for in addition to their field work they are supposed to attend school, which they do quite regularly even in the busiest season. They take great pride in their field work, for in Africa a girl to be considered really accomplished must be able to cultivate a large field successfully, and a young man, when he wishes to marry, looks around for the most promising provider, since in place of the man supporting the wife the wife is supposed to support the man.

As to the men and boys, about the extent thus far has been to teach them house building, carpentry and printing, though they also help in housework and gardening on the mission stations. If a man wishes to build a house

he has but to step to the edge of a wood and there is his material, forest and earth in its natural state. Now a civilized builder would be helpless indeed with this raw material, but not so an African. He digs up the dirt, adds water to it, treads it and places in forms for brick, which, when dried in the sun, are used to build up the walls. Then he chops down trees for rafters and uses sticks to tie across, which is done with bark, and he ends up by cutting a quantity of grass for thatching. Thus you see nature has supplied all his needs, and behold a comfortable dwelling made out of earth and forest. Now, surrounding the house, a beautiful garden soon appears. Orange trees, pineapples and bananas are planted as well as vegetables and flowers. Thus the mission station is built up and happy boys and girls swarm about each busy with his and her work. They are taught to do things properly and faithfully, and this is the sort of industrial work we have in Africa. The employment given to such a crowd, though hard on the pocket of the missionary, keeps the young people on the place, and often we have to think up things for them to do rather than turn them away. The rule is that all must attend school and services so that many a one who has only come to earn enough cloth to wear has become interested and developed into a faithful and successful worker, the final result being that he has been sent out by the church to open an out-station where schools are started and services held and so the work goes on. The work of the press is one of the important things taught as it supplies the reading matter for the schools and so helps in the civilizing and Christianizing influence. Outside of the mission the natives carry on a sort of industrial work among themselves. There are blacksmiths who supply the people with hoes, hatchets and spears, wood carvers who make clubs and pipes, carpenters who make chairs or stools and bedsteads, which, though they answer the purpose very well, would be something of a curiosity anywhere else. All this is done with great labor because of the lack of proper tools, a whole tree being used to supply only one board. The time of industrial work in Africa is near at hand, for as the work develops and the coming in of more white people increases the demand for skilled labor, our mission boys will never lack for employment. The mission has won for itself a good name throughout the community for its efficient workers, and thus its influence is steadily advancing through the industry of our African boys and girls.

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No Korean heathen woman has a name (she is simply the mother or sister or wife of some man); but when she becomes a Christian, the missionary who baptizes her gives her a name.—*Exchange.*

## LEPER ASYLUMS IN THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION

BY REV. LORIN S. GATES, SHOLAPUR, INDIA

THERE have been three leper asylums in connection with the American Marathi Mission in India, but now there is only one. The "Mission to Lepers in India and the East," with headquarters in Dublin, has the general management, owns the property used by these asylums, and assumes most of the responsibility for their support. Two of these asylums are in the Roho district, and have about three hundred inmates, the majority of whom are Christians. This work was begun when Dr. J. E. Abbott had charge of the district, but when the Marathi Mission discontinued work there the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East" appointed others to take charge of the asylums.

The other asylum is at Sholapur, and was opened about seven years ago when famine conditions brought many lepers to the doors of the Christians. Dr. P. B. Keskar, a converted Brahman of Sholapur, who has done excellent work in connection with the American Mission for many years, though supporting himself, treated a number of the lepers at his dispensary, and saw the need of a permanent home for them. The missionaries at Sholapur favored his plan, and helped him secure grounds and buildings before the Leper Mission assumed any responsibility.

When the people of Sholapur heard that an asylum was to be opened they showed considerable opposition, saying that they did not want these hideous looking beings near, and that they must not be within ten miles of the city. (There never had been any objection to these people roaming the streets of the town at will.) When told that the object was to keep them away from the public streets and markets, and make them live in a cleaner style, thus lessening the danger of spreading the disease, and relieving the distress, they were still unwilling to have them near; but the Revenue Commissioner, Sir Andrew Wingate, Lady Wingate and the collector of Sholapur came and looked the ground over and favored the plan. A ten-acre lot about two miles from the city was given at a nominal rent. The lot includes a fine well that had been dug for the troops, but no longer needed. Part of this ground is cultivable, and the lepers raise vegetables, grain and fruit. The rest is high and dry, good for building purposes. The lot is divided into two parts, the men living on one part, the women on the other. The storehouse for grain and supplies, also the chapel (used for a school as well) stand on the dividing line, so that the men and women enter and depart by separate doors.

The dormitories are divided into rooms with verandas in front and behind. The back veranda is enclosed by a half wall, which affords a place for cooking, and those lepers who are able generally cook their own food. It is better for them to be busy than to sit idle. The first buildings were put up as famine relief works. The storeroom, chapel, caretaker's house and more dormitories were added later.

There are now about one hundred inmates; forty-nine of these are members of the Second Church, or Leper Church, of Sholapur. Bible women, a Sunday school, day school, Christian Endeavor Societies—separate for men and women—are doing good work. The day school is under government inspection, and gets a grant depending on the examination. The First Church of Sholapur has for some time supported a teacher in this school.

Government has been giving a yearly grant of two thousand rupees for the support of the lepers, and will probably continue to give. Many who have visited the asylum have remarked on the efficient management and the good care that the patients receive. Dr. Keskar deserves great credit for the work he has done, without pay, in the asylum as well as in orphanages and schools. His wife, who died about two years ago, was a great help to him in all his work. Miss McAuley, who was for several years an incurable (!) in an American hospital, is well, strong and happy, working for the women in this asylum. She is a member of the Alliance Mission of America, and is generously lent for this work—that mission paying her expenses.

Up to the present time the lepers in all the asylums in India have not been forcibly confined, and some of them have formed the habit of wandering and do not stay in the asylums all the time. They come and go at will, though the managers try to discourage this. Government has framed laws which they expect to put in force when it seems best, compelling all lepers to remain in asylums, or putting their relatives under bonds to prevent their wandering. Customs vary in different parts of India, and in some places lepers are allowed to live with others, but in many places they are driven off to live by themselves. If government should apply this leper act to all India they would probably become responsible for the support of the lepers. Some think that if government should control the asylums it would not be possible to do as much Christian work among them as is now done.

The untainted children of lepers in the asylum are not allowed to live with their parents; but are supported by the Leper Mission in Dr. Keskar's orphanage. Most doctors agree that leprosy is not hereditary, and that

children are not in much danger if separated from lepers before the disease attacks them. It thus seems possible to stamp out the disease in time. Mr. W. C. Bailey, Secretary of the Leper Mission, says that he hears of a "sure cure for leprosy" once in about two weeks! Regular habits, clean, wholesome living and good food help to keep the disease in check, and persons have been known to live forty years after contracting the disease.

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## MISSIONARY LETTERS

### JAPAN

Miss Alice Pettee Adams, writing some time ago from Hanabatake, Japan, enclosed this picture, with the little account of the beggars' dinner:—

On Christmas we were able to give a dinner to thirty beggars—friends,



BEGGARS' DINNER, HANABATAKE, JAPAN

Japanese and Americans contributing. We prepared tickets, which we gave to the police, who distributed them to the most needy. It was a chilly day, but we had warm fires which they thoroughly enjoyed, and then they had enough food to satisfy their appetites, which is what they do not get

every day. We did not give them turkey or goose, but a good stew of beef and vegetables, with plenty of hot rice and pickles. Each was given a towel, bag of cakes, and six oranges to carry home. The towels were bought with money contributed by our school children, who are very poor themselves. The Christmas story was told them, and we gave them some phonograph music and took their photograph. Everyone was so grateful that it was one of the most satisfactory things I did for Christmas. Some were blind, and many were lame, but all had made an effort to be clean, though in many cases one might not have thought so. Most of them had on very ragged dresses.

#### CENTRAL TURKEY

Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge, so long connected with the Aintab Hospital, writes:—

Some of the meetings with the women workers have been very good. Two of the good Bible women from a little training class or school which my sister has had this fall, have come to a number of the meetings, and have in turn led and told our women about the needs and work for women in their own villages. For several weeks those two, Güllü Badju, from Hassan Beyli, of whom I wrote you last year, and Sara Badju, of Adiaman, came to talk personally with the patients in the wards one or two afternoons a week; and one afternoon came to work for the clinic patients, and were very earnest and were so interested in the patients and the hospital workers. They promised faithfully to pray for the hospital when they went back to their work, and to do all they could to help us. Our own Bible woman, Osanna Badju, has kept on with her visits, both of ward and clinic patients, and others have helped occasionally.

Morning, or rather noon prayers, have seemed to be a real help to those of the workers who could come; sometimes there has been quite a little congregation, twenty or more, workers and patients and some dropping in from outside, gathered in the pleasant women's ward. Lately we have been using Miss Havergal's *Morning Stars*—talks on the names of Jesus, a simple but very helpful little book. I could not help noticing how much help seemed to come from something definite, and from a daily new thought about a continued subject—Jesus himself. It was beautiful to see how different ones would remember certain names that had been given and talked about. One poor Turkish woman, who was in great suffering, learned to repeat, "I am the bright and Morning Star." Our little "thankful box" is growing heavier. Last year we began collecting for Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's splendid work in Labrador, but we began late in the year and did not get much; so we are going on this year, and I hope we can send after two



or three months. The patients have had a talk about Dr. Grenfell and his work, and the women workers another, and I hope can hear more. They seemed much interested, and I believe some big blessings will come some day from the many small but thankfully given offerings that have been slipped into that little box.

I am sending a copy of a sort of program I made of our meetings and other religious work for this fall and winter as I have tried to plan it out. I thought you would be interested to see it. Of course unexpected changes have to be made sometimes—speakers cannot come or interruptions occur.

[Among the subjects mentioned on the enclosed program are "Stories of the China Inland Mission," "Mary Reed and the Lepers," "Mrs. Booth's Prison Work," "Dr. Paton's Life."—ED.]

#### EASTERN TURKEY

Mrs. Richard S. M. Emrich writes from Mardin of her work among the poor girls of that station—workers in her lace school:—

My lace workers have been doing some charity work this last week that you may be interested in hearing about, for even the poorest of them had a share in it. The girls decided that because they had health and strength and work they ought to help some one who could not work, some one who was sick or blind and needy. Each one pledged so much for the year. The best earners pledged twenty or thirty cents; those not so quick at the work, eight or ten cents, and the poorest of the girls, whose every penny was needed for food in the home, one or two cents. Altogether about 250 piasters (\$10) was raised, and then a committee was chosen to find needy cases, which needless to say was not difficult.

The girls first decided to give eighty cents to help support two or three children in the kindergarten. Then an appeal came to me to help a poor family in the city, and I turned the case over to the lace workers. The family needing help consisted of an old bedridden mother, a blind father, a foolish daughter of twenty-five years, and an aunt who was the sole earner. She is a spinner and earns four cents a day. The case was a pitiful one, and the committee after investigating decided to give the aunt half a lira, about \$2.25. You never saw a happier woman than the aunt, or a happier lot of girls than my lace makers. You could see the committee fairly swell with pride to think that they were relieving the distress in this home. It was pathetic, too, if you at home could have seen it all. All these workers are poor—ragged dresses, bare feet, wretched homes—and yet all were so happy to think they could give their mites.

The word, however, spread rapidly that help had been given by the girls in the lace school, and I was besieged by the lame, halt and blind for help.

They began to come about six thirty in the morning and there was a stream till noon. I told them the help came from the girls and they must await investigation by the committee. "Yes," they said, "but you are back of it. It is because you talk to the girls that they think of doing good. Mr. Emrich said he thought the committee had a greater problem on their hands in the distribution of their ten dollars than Mrs. Sage with all her millions. But it is all excellent training for the girls, and it is most encouraging to see the development of a spirit of helpfulness and the willingness to give of their little.

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### ITEMS OF MISSIONARY NEWS

CHINA'S thirst for knowledge is indicated by the business done at the Commercial Press of Shanghai. There are eleven branch houses of this press in different parts of China, and this year two more are to be opened. It carries seventy per cent of the book trade of China, that is, trade in modern books. Last year it did 450,000 taels' worth of business (\$300,000), not including 400,000 more transacted by branch houses.

THE *Chinese Recorder* thus speaks of the edict in the anti-opium crusade: "Let each family be exhorted to put away the obnoxious habit, and like a disease let it be plucked up by the roots. It shall be the duty of the Customs Service diligently to keep watch over the import of opium from abroad, while it is even more important to see that the Imperial regulations on the cultivation of the poppy within the Empire shall be obeyed, and the production reduced each year, so that the cultivation of the drug shall cease within the limit of time set for it by the said Imperial regulations."

THE revival in Korea still continues its blessed progress. A missionary writes from the city of Pyeng-yang in the north of that land: "The gospel torch seems to be marching on through Korea with even more vigor than before. It is striking to note that many of the Korean Christians have been praying earnestly for a revival in Manchuria."—*Ex.*

DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, quoting from Prof. G. T. Ladd's trustworthy book *In Korea with Marquis Ito*, says: "I consider this the most powerful passage in modern literature, showing the abominable 'true inwardness' of ancestor worship,"—"A dirty, disreputable priest was assiduously gathering up the coin, etc.," page 137. "No heavier cross is put upon woman; no subtler form of temptation to lust for man; no more burdensome restriction on society; and no more official check to a spiritual faith and a spiritual development exists among the civilized peoples of the

world than this ancient superstition. Even devil-worship is scarcely less cruel and socially degrading." "A searching, just and comprehensive verdict," adds Dr. Griffis.

MANY wonderful things have come to pass in these first hours of God's day for Africa. Exploration has done its principal work as to the main features of the continent, and now the details are being rapidly completed. Medical science is mastering the causes and remedies of malarial diseases. Every phase of industrial activity is advancing rapidly. International diplomacy has practically completed the blocking out of continental colonial empires. The native blacks are being tested as linguists, teachers, men of business, laborers and Christians, and are proving that they have great capabilities for success when properly understood and assisted. Christian missions are everywhere being recognized as powerful, permanent and necessary factors in the uplift of the people. Marvelous results in so brief a time! Still, in the presence of what remains to be done, they are only the first rays in the eastern sky, heralding the coming day.—*Bishop Hartzell.*

THE University of Chicago is to send out Prof. E. D. Burton to make a prolonged study of the effect of Christian missions on the Eastern nations, especially China.

F. V. E.



## THE TOUCH OF HUMAN HANDS

Among the hills of Galilee,  
Through crowded city ways,  
The Christ of God went forth to heal  
And bless in olden days.  
The sinning and the sad of heart  
In anxious throngs were massed  
To catch the great Physician's eye  
And touch him as he passed.

We have not in our hours of need  
His seamless garment pressed.  
Nor felt his tender human hand  
On us in blessing rest;  
Yet still in crowded city streets  
The Christ goes forth again,  
Whenever touch of human hand  
Bespeaks good will to men.

Whenever man his brother man  
Upholds in helpfulness,  
Whenever strong and tender clasp  
A lonely heart doth bless,  
The Christ of God is answering  
A stricken world's demands,  
And leading back a wandering race  
By touch of human hands.

A. M. K.

## LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD

BY MRS. JOSEPH COOK

It was at the Ecumenical Conference, held in New York in 1900, that the idea of the United Study of Missions found expression. Since the London Conference in 1888, to which Miss Abbie B. Child was delegate, the thought of such a scheme had taken possession of her alert and resourceful mind. So wide reaching were her plans for the furtherance of Christ's kingdom on the earth that she well deserved the title given her of a "Missionary Stateswoman." Appointed at the London Conference chairman of a committee for the more effective prosecution of work for women in all lands, she naturally took a leading part in preparing for the Ecumenical Conference of 1900, and was there made chairman of the committee to provide plans for the United Study of Missions among the Christian women of the world.

No one in looking through the two-volumed Report of the Conference of 1900, and coming upon the brief paper on "Systematic Study of Missions," by Miss Child, would dream of the wide and abundant harvest resulting from that seed sowing.

In presenting her scheme before the Conference Miss Child acknowledges her indebtedness for the idea to the International Sunday-School Lessons. Practically Miss Child's strategic plan has been followed to the letter, and she lived to see it in active and successful operation.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, held in Washington in November, 1902, Miss Child told me, with beaming face, of the wonderful way the women of all denominations were taking up the United Study. She went from that meeting to her sudden and swift transition to the larger service of the Life Beyond, but though she has vanished from our sight the work she started still goes on to gladden her heart throughout the eternities and infinities.

It was endlessly important that the initial volume of this entirely new and rather audacious scheme should be put in the hands of one who possessed the necessary intellectual equipment and the indispensable missionary zeal and knowledge. Such a rare combination was providentially found in Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins, whose fourteen years at the head of the English Department of Wellesley College, and her seven years' editorship of the *Woman's Missionary Friend* admirably fitted her for this task. Her experience as a teacher gave her the knowledge of how to make a book to be studied and not merely a book to be read or for reference.

In editor, title and publisher this first volume of the new venture was well

launched. *Via Christi* was the felicitous title Miss Hodgkins gave the book, and Macmillan Company, publishers of the first rank, brought it out. *Via Christi* received abundant commendation from the religious and secular press as well as from educators and missionary experts. It was the beginning of what is now known as the *Christus* series, and each of the books has had the Macmillan Company as publishers.

Shy at first about bringing out a book bearing on missions, the publishers have been agreeably surprised to discover that they were reaching an unexpectedly large constituency. Nineteen centuries of the progress of Christianity in the world was found too fascinating a study to give up at the close of one year, and there was a universal protest against hurrying through this period in order to take up the second topic in the seven years' course. While there were some belated conservatives who did not come into the ranks of United Study until the end of the first year, and others who insisted on giving two or more years to the first book, yet more and more emphasis has been laid on the idea of union, and all study classes have felt the importance of keeping in line with the general movement so that they might use the multitudinous helps that have been associated with the country under consideration.

The second text-book of the series was called *Lux Christi*, An Outline Study of India. The gifted author of this book, Caroline Atwater Mason, whose parents were members of the Society of Friends, was born in Providence, R. I. She was educated in the Friends' schools, and also studied in Germany. In 1877 she married Rev. John H. Mason, a Baptist clergyman, who has been settled in New Haven, Conn., and is now stationed in Rochester, N. Y.

When Mrs. Mason was asked to write the book on India she was already known as the author of several popular novels, one of which, *A Lily of France*, was translated by the prime minister of Holland, Dr. Abram Kuyper, into literal Dutch. "The book has attained an extraordinary popularity," so writes the daughter of the prime minister, "with statesmen, court ladies, Dutch, East India residents, and above all, with the peasant people."

The memory of the fanatical Boxer outbreak of 1900 was still fresh in the public mind when our systematic study of missions led us to the great Empire of China, and no one was better fitted to act as our leader than Arthur H. Smith, for more than thirty years a missionary of the American Board in China. Very brief time was allotted him for this task.

For years he had been the special correspondent of the *Outlook* on all matters pertaining to China and, with his regular work connected with the

mission and other literary engagements he naturally felt at first that he could not undertake the preparation of the book which he ultimately named *Rex Christus*.

With the promise of expert assistance at this end of the line Dr. Smith consented to prepare the third book of the United Study series. Miss Frances J. Dyer, at one time on the editorial staff of the *Congregationalist*, well versed in literary methods, a brilliant lecturer on current events and other club topics, prominent in church work of the institutional type and, at the same time, intensely and intelligently interested in missions, consented to edit the proof sheets, and supply supplementary material, especially that part referring to the work of Christian women for the Chinese women.

Following the year in China came the study of Japan at the psychological moment when the secular and religious press and illustrated monthlies were teeming with articles about the war between Japan and Russia.

The one man in America best fitted to be our guide was not only a specialist in all matters relating to the Sunrise Kingdom, but he was also sufficiently interested in missions to write a book thoroughly sympathetic along these lines.

William Elliot Griffis, D.D., born in Philadelphia of English ancestry, helped to lay the foundations of Japan's modern system of education while in government service in that Empire from 1870 to 1874. He was the first man called to this service among the 5,000 foreigners, 1,200 of them being Americans, invited to Japan to assist this enterprising people in getting the best possible from all nations. When Dr. Griffis arrived in feudal Japan in December, 1870, there did not exist one national school, soldier, dollar, telegraph pole, railway tie, hospital or dispensary. Thirty-five years later Japan lacks not one modern appliance for carrying on victorious war against her unwieldy foe, and she astonishes the world by her skill in surgery and use of the latest discoveries in medical science.

Miss Ellen C. Parsons, the author of the fifth text-book in the United Study of Missions series, was most fortunate in securing an introduction of fifty pages upon the Geography, Races and History of Africa from the eminent specialist, Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, since 1899 the Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief and Consul-General for Uganda Protectorate and adjoining territories. Sir Harry began life as an artist, but for the last fifteen years he has been traveler, explorer, scientist and representative of the British Government in Africa, and has written a *Life of Livingstone* and various works pertaining to Africa, his last publication in 1899 being a history of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races.

Under the Congregational Board of Missions Miss Parsons spent five

years in the Constantinople Home, now College, which, she herself says, "has counted in missionary enthusiasm and knowledge of missions." For twenty-three years she has been editor of the Presbyterian missionary monthly, *Woman's Work for Woman*. Besides her five years as a missionary in Turkey, her twenty-three years as editor of a missionary magazine, Miss Parsons added to her general missionary equipment by a tour of the world in 1901-1902, visiting missions of all denominations. As a further preparation for this book on Africa Miss Parsons has written the biography of A. C. Good, Ph.D., which she calls, *A Life for Africa*.

Perhaps no one of the seven text-books has received more general commendation than *Christus Redemptor*, an outline study of the island world of the Pacific, by Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, who is in demand at all the summer schools where mission study classes have any place.

The last of the seven years' course called *Gloria Christi*, an outline study of missions and social progress is by Anna R. B. Lindsay, Ph.D. Dr. Dennis' monumental work in three volumes, *Christian Missions and Social Progress* has been the chief book of reference used by study classes and missionary auxiliaries. The Macmillan Company will issue a library edition of the foregoing seven volumes, giving the English titles alone.

The Central Committee beginning in 1900 an untried venture without money with a timid publisher and with practically no constituency, have now, as they begin a new series, a bank deposit, an enthusiastic publisher, and an ever-increasing constituency from all denominations in the states, in Canada, and even in Great Britain.

The names of the present committee are as follows: Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Beverly, Mass.; Miss E. Harriet Stanwood, Congregational House, Boston; Mrs. Decatur M. Sawyer, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Charles N. Thorpe, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth C. Northup, Waltham, Mass.; Mrs. A. V. Pohlman, 5,143 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Olivia H. Lawrence, 25 East 22d Street, New York City; Miss Grace T. Colburn, secretary and treasurer, Newton Centre, Mass.

In July from the 21-28 will be held in Northfield the fifth session of the summer school for women's foreign missionary societies.

Committee: Congregational: Miss E. Harriet Stanwood, 704 Congregational House, Boston, Mass., Chairman. Dutch Reformed: Miss O. H. Lawrence, 25 E. 22d Street, New York City, Secretary and Treasurer. United Study: Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Beverly, Mass. Baptist: Mrs. G. B. Germond, 87 Forest Street, New Britain, Conn. Presbyterian: Miss Margaret E. Hodge, 501 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Metho-

dist Episcopal : Miss W. R. Lewis, 83 Washington Place, New York City.  
 Lutheran : Mrs. J. P. Krecting, New Germantown, N. J. Protestant  
 Episcopal : Miss Mary T. Spalding, 28 Green Street, Newburyport, Mass.  
 Friends : Mrs. George C. Herbert, 17 Chatham Street, Lynn, Mass.

This committee acts under the auspices of the Interdenominational Conference of Women's Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada.

Our Woman's Board will be well represented with our home secretary as chairman of this interdenominational committee and Miss Helen B. Calder acting as chairman of a committee composed of young women.

The text-book for next year in the United Study Course is : *The Nearer and the Farther East : The Moslem World ; Siam, Burma and Korea.*

This book has double authorship : The Moslem World, four chapters, the first two of which may easily be united in one lesson, by Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., F.R.G.S., Missionary to Arabia, and a leading authority upon Mohammedanism.

The last three chapters treat successively of Siam, Burma and Korea, by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who has had large opportunity for personal observation in these lands.

Daily lectures on the text-book will be given by Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery.

A charming book for junior societies, following the general lines of the senior text-book, has been prepared by Miss S. Alice Ranlett, of Auburndale.

The sub-titles, which catch the eye, the illustrations, the prefatory Bible lesson to be read responsively, the original and striking titles of the ten chapters, the review questions at the end of each chapter, and the attractive title page make this pamphlet, which is felicitously called *Springs in the Desert*, one which will have a wide circulation among senior as well as junior auxiliaries.

This beginning of the new series opens most auspiciously. As the Central Committee say in their foreword : " The study offers greater variety than those heretofore presented, while maps, charts, pictures and library will afford much illustrative material.

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IT is well to talk about giving, to advocate it, and form the right theory regarding it ; but a single act of giving will teach you more about it than a century of talk.



# Junior Work

Evangelistic Medical Educational

LAST month we looked at a picture of Northfield. This month we get a glimpse of Silver Bay. Neither of these pictures gives the atmosphere of either place; for it is the life there that gives to each spot its helpful influence. In this busy life of ours we have to learn as quickly as possible to put first things first. To spend as short a time as possible in learning how to give to our daily life the right proportions, is our task. Silver Bay and Northfield help greatly in both these questions; but best of all they both teach us the most effective ways of helping others to solve these same problems. This after all is our aim in our work with God. Let us be sure that we are doing all in our power to have the young people that ought to be at these conferences there to get the help.



SILVER BAY

The Memorial to Children is a new phase of work begun by the Woman's Board. It is to take the form of gifts contributed to the kindergarten building at Cesarea in memory of the little ones that the loving Father has early called to himself. When this kindergarten building is completed, the gifts are to go toward the care of the kindergarten teacher in that school. Mrs. Chauncy J. Hawkins, 34 Elm Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., is to have charge of this work. These loving gifts from mothers who have known the heartache of separation from the little lives so precious to them, can be greatly blessed by God. The Secretary of Young People's Work will be happy to give any further information upon this new work.

## OUR DAILY PRAYER IN JULY

As we join in petition for our sister organization the words of St. Paul best speak our thought Grace be unto you and peace, from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ. We give thanks to God always for you all, making mention of you in our prayers, remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Miss Hoppin and Miss Wilson, the latter a missionary of the Board of the Pacific, are devoted and successful teachers of the girls' school in Kusaie. Though longing to return, Miss Hoppin is detained in this country, and Miss Wilson, far from well, goes on with her work in most perplexing conditions.

Since Germany has acquired possession of the Caroline and Marshall Islands the Christians of that country feel, very properly, that the responsibility of carrying the gospel to the inhabitants rests upon them. The American Board has, therefore, arranged to transfer the work, gradually and as it can be done to the best advantage, to the Liebenzeller Mission, an organization in which the Christian Endeavor Union of Germany takes enthusiastic part. This process of transference and adjustment is critical and in some points perplexing, and we should offer special prayer that wisdom and grace adequate to the need be granted.

The school at Kusaie numbers about forty pupils, mostly gathered from the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, and Miss Olin shares with Miss Wilson the task of training them in the ways of decent Christian living.

After a furlough prolonged by invalidism Mrs. Channon has gladly returned to her work. Like Mrs. Rife she gives her first care to her own little children, always sparing time and sympathy for the women near who need her help.

Mrs. Black and Mrs. Case, each with a little son, are doing pioneer missionary work in teaching other little children. Mr. and Mrs. Price were not able to bear the climate of Guam, and have resigned their connection with the American Board. He is now a pastor in California.

Those girls from the low islands who go back from school life to live among heathen friends face great opportunities for service, and great temptations to relapse into evil ways. We must pray for them.

Most of our maps of Micronesia picture the islands as compact little groups, but if we realize the truth that the mission stations are scattered over a space extending two thousand five hundred miles from east to west and one thousand two hundred from north to south we shall see that to go from one to another must cost time and hardship, often peril. Communication

with each other and the home land, though improved in recent years, is still slow and uncertain and so the children away from parents should be doubly safeguarded by our prayer.

The girls' school at Truk enrolls about fifty pupils, and during the year previous to our latest report eight of these professed faith in Christ. The sisters, Misses Baldwin, in charge of the school, greatly need their furlough, long overdue, but they will not leave their post till two women come to take their place.

Mrs. Jagnow, whose husband died last October, has resigned. An article by Mrs. Stimson in *LIFE AND LIGHT* for June, 1907, shows something of the conditions of her life and work.

Mrs. Gray is at present at home on furlough and Miss Foss, much worn by arduous service, is also here. The girls' school at Ponape, after passing many trying times, is now in the care of two German women missionaries.

The Ceylon Mission has 18 churches, with nearly 2,000 members, 63 Sunday schools enrolling almost 3,500 pupils, and 132 schools of all grades, in which more than 10,000 young people are under Christian instruction. Miss Scott-Patten, an English woman, is a trained nurse in the hospital at Inuvil.

For some time past the school at Udupiddi has been combined with that at Uduvil, but in order to meet the local needs it now seems necessary to reopen it. Miss Howland and Miss Root, the latter now on furlough, share the care of the school for girls at Uduvil. Miss Green, born in Ceylon of missionary parents, helps in the school and in other ways, and finds ready access to the hearts of the people. Mrs. Brown, now in a sanitarium in this country, hopes to be able soon to rejoin her husband, already returned to the field. Mrs. Dickson has been sent by the mission to take charge of the school at Udupiddi. Dr. Curr has charge of the McLeod Hospital at Inuvil, an institution where a marked evangelistic spirit prevails. The boarding school at Uduvil enrolled one hundred and sixty boarders in 1906-07.

We, who are older children of the kingdom, must pray, if we be truly children, more earnestly for the backward races that all may know the Father's heart of love. Mrs. Wilder does pioneer missionary work among native women. She has now the joy of the companionship of her daughter, Miss Clio Strong Wilder, who tells of her work in the *LIFE AND LIGHT* for June, 1908. Mrs. Lawrence is with her husband in England. The group of missionary wives make Christian homes, teach in day and Sunday school, and inspire and guide the native women to better living.

Miss Gilson has care of the Chimanimani school with twenty-five pupils. Miss Winter has become Mrs. Hatch and is no longer connected with our

work. We add to the names on the Calendar that of Miss Minnie Clarke, for some years associated with our work and recently appointed a missionary, who is just taking charge of our school at Mt. Silinda. A great opportunity with peculiar perplexities lies before the Rhodesian Branch of the South African Mission.

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### BOOK NOTICES

*The Call of Korea.* By Horace G. Underwood. Published by Revell Company. Pp. 204. Price, 75 cents.

During the twenty-three years that Mr. Underwood has been a missionary to the Koreans he has seen such progress of Christ's kingdom in that hermit nation that he can testify that he has himself witnessed the Church grow from nothing to a body of more than one hundred thousand believers.

We have been hearing during the past year of a continuous Pentecostal season in Korea, and Bishop Harris, speaking of the memorable revival of 1907, says: "The signs following have confirmed the genuineness and thorough going nature of this miracle of grace." Dr. Arthur T. Pierson writes the Introduction to this book and rehearses the wonderful history of this people. As late as 1882 the first treaty rights were secured with the United States; previously it was death to a foreigner to land on the shores.

While twenty years ago there were only seven converts to Christianity, now, in the Protestant denominations alone, there are one hundred and twenty thousand Christians in the thirteen million of Koreans.

Medical missions have been an entering wedge for the Gospel. From the outset missionary physicians had free entrée to the palace, and these marks of royal favor naturally had an effect upon the whole nation.

All throughout Asia smallpox is a scourge. There is no quarantine, but those afflicted with this disease often lie by the roadside so the contagion is wide spread.

Vaccination has been widely introduced in Korea and has arrested the progress of smallpox.

While the Koreans have welcomed the Gospel since 1885 it is within the last twelve years that the largest results have been seen. J. R. Mott says: "Give the laborers now, and Korea will be the first nation Christianized in modern times."

*Breaking Down Chinese Walls.* By Elliott I. Osgood, A.M., M.D. Published by Revell Company. Pp. 217. Price, \$1.00.

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society to which our author belongs is comparatively of recent origin, having been founded by the churches of the

Disciples of Christ in Louisville, Ky., in 1875. Its headquarters are at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Methods in the foreign field are similar to those of all evangelical missionary organizations—evangelistic, educational, medical.

Dr. Osgood tells a most suggestive anecdote of ten high-class Chinese men who came into the mission school to get in touch with Western learning. They were not idolaters but atheists. They were students of Voltaire, Huxley and Darwin. After they had been in the school two years Dr. Osgood naturally wanted to ascertain if any change had been effected in the life and thought of these young men. One day he asked: "What do you think of the Scriptures?" The unhesitating though obscure Chinese answer was, "We find no fault or untruth in them."

Then followed the searching question, "Do you believe there is a God?" And this was the reply: "We have not seen Him nor heard His voice. But we know there must be a carpenter back of a table or chair. We should not show ourselves to have wisdom, if, in face of all the orderliness and harmony in this world, we did not believe that back of the tree, the summer and winter, the storm and the sunshine, the swinging of the worlds in space, there is a Creator, a Great Orderer."

The book is illustrated and replete with details of Dr. Osgood's medical work and the results of his acquaintance with the Chinese character. The closing chapter is on "The Fascination of the Mission Field," and he emphasizes the fact that, like the Divine Master, those of his disciples who carry the gospel to the ends of the earth do it—for the joy that was set before them.

*Islam, A Challenge to Faith.* By Samuel M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S. Published by Student Volunteer Movement. Pp. 295.

This is a book that will be largely in demand next year when the United Study Classes have as their leaders into Mohammedan countries the author of this book and Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board. Those who attended the Haystack Centennial of the American Board at North Adams and Williamstown will recall the inspiring addresses made by Dr. Zwemer on that occasion.

This book is eminently adapted to study classes in that each chapter in the table of contents gives the sub-titles. There are half-tone illustrations, maps and charts scattered through the volume, and at the end we have not only the index, but most illuminating appendices with chronological tables, list of missionary societies, and select bibliography for reference and further study. Here we have a specialist working according to the most approved modern methods. Each of the twelve chapters is preceded by strategic

mottoes. In view of the mental hospitality given to the ethnic faiths by modern Christendom, Joseph Parker's *dictum* that "There are comparative religions, but Christianity is not one of them," seems most timely.

Dr. Zwemer makes the following prefatory remark in regard to the book: "It has a message for those who believe the Gospel and believe that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth—to the Mohammedan no less than to the heathen."

G. H. C.

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## SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS

UNITED STUDY FOR 1909.—"The Missionary and the Turkish Empire," *Missionary Review*, June.

INDIA.—Two articles which admirably complement each other are "India's Coming Greatness from a Constructive Viewpoint" by Saint Nihal Sing in the April *Arena*, and "Christianity in India" by J. N. Farquhar in the May *Contemporary Review*. "A Straight Look at Missions in India" by Prof. Harlan P. Beach, *Congregationalist*, May 23. "English in India," *Atlantic*, June.

AFRICA.—"Pen Pictures of Missionary Life in Central Africa," and "Abyssinia and the Gospel," *Missionary Review*, June. The *Fortnightly Review* for May has a second paper on "South African Nations and their Problems."

CHINA.—"Chinese Art," *Open Court*, June.

THE EAST. "The Urgency of the Crisis in the Far East." John R. Mott in *Missionary Review*, June.

Other articles of interest are "A Statesman's View of Christian Work Abroad" by Hon. W. H. Taft in *Spirit of Missions*, May: "Where East Meets West, a Visit to Picturesque Dalmatia, Montenegro and Herzegovina," and "Persia, the Awakening East," both in *National Geographical Magazine*, May, and profusely illustrated.

F. V. E.

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## WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from April 18, to May 18, 1908.

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

### MAINE.

*Eastern Maine Branch*.—Mrs. J. S. Wheelwright, Treas., Bangor House, Bangor. Bangor, Coll. for exps. Ann. Meeting, 4.50, Coll. at State Conference, 3.51, Central Ch., Aux., 50, Th. Off., 32.24, Jr. Aux., 12, S. S., 50, First Ch., Aux., 51.50, Forest Ave. Ch., Aux., 5, Hammond St. Ch. (25 of wh. to const L. M. Mrs. W. J. Moulton), 75; Bangor, East, 3; Boothbay Harbor, Aux., 39.05; Brewer, Aux., 22; Calais, Cov. Dau., 18; Castine, Aux., 13.75; Ellsworth, Aux., 37.80, For exps. Ann. Meet., 2.20; Garland, 50 cts.; Greenville, 4; Hampden, Aux., 40, C. R.,

2; Holden, 7.76; Houlton, Aux., 15; Island Falls, add'l, 1; Machias, Aux., 20; Machias, East, 20; Medway, 25 cts., Orono, 3; Princeton, 8; Rockland, Woman's Assoc., 46.32, "Pagoda Anchorage," 25, Mrs. Spofford's Ann. Bequest, 25, Union Aux., 3. Less expenses, 6.70, 633 68  
*Portland*.—Mrs. M. C. P. Baxter, 40 25  
*Western Maine Branch*.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Albany, Mrs. A. C. Bean, 2; Alfred, Miss'y Union, 10, Fortnightly Club, 5; Auburn, High St. Ch., Aux., 14; Bath, Cent. Ch., Aux., 21, Winter Hill Ch., Aux., 12; Berwick, South, Aux., 35.20; Bridgton, Aux., 19, C. E. Soc., 2.50; Bridg-

ton, North, Aux., 12; Denmark, Easter Off., 4; Farmington, Aux., add'l, 2; Fryeburg, Aux., 5; Gardiner, Aux., 10; Gorham, Aux., 46; Hallowell, Aux., 20; Hapswell Centre, Aux., 5, Light Bearers and C. R., 5; Harrison, Mrs. T. S. Perry, 5; Lebanon Centre, Aux., 10, Little Cedars, 10; Lewiston, Pine St., Aux., 30; Litchfield Corner, Aux., 8; Otisfield, 5.25; Portland, Bethel Ch., Cov. Dau., 7, Aux., 77, High St., Ch., Aux., 41.73, Second Parish, S. S., Birthday Off., 25, State St. Ch., Aux., 20.80, Easter Off., 74.60, Gifts, 31, A Friend, in memory of Grandpa (to const. L. M. Mrs. Hattie May Kimberly), 25, St. Lawrence Ch., Aux., 28.74, Cov. Dau., 5, Williston Ch., Aux., 55.12, Mrs. Oren Hooper, in memory of Carl Hooper, 20, C. E. Soc., 12, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Bible School, 18.94; Woodfords Ch., Aux. (75 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Miss Hattie Cobb, Mrs. Clifford E. McGlaffin, Mrs. W. H. Norton), 85.32, Mrs. Fred Hamblen, 10, C. E. Soc., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Portland, South, Bethany Ch., 3; Waterford, Aux., 14.50, Miss Baird, 5, Mrs. Chadbourne, 5, Friends, 10.25, C. R., 55 cts.; Waterville, Aux., 25. Less expenses, 36.54,	886 96
Total,	1,560 89
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>New Hampshire Branch.</i> —Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 No. Spring St., Concord, Amherst, Aux., 16, Bennington, C. E. Soc., 5; Concord, South Ch., Evening Missy Soc., 10; Exeter, Aux., 57; Manchester, First Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 26.50) 71.50, Wallace M. C., 10; Meredith, Aux., 8; Nashua, Aux., 70.55, Pilgrim Ch., Y. L. M. S., 10. Less expenses, 3.25,	254 80
LEGACY.	
<i>North Hampton.</i> —Mary French Haines, through Treas. New Hampshire Branch,	57 16
VERMONT.	
<i>Vermont Branch.</i> —Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box B, Pittsford, Barton, 8.20; Bethel, 6; Bellows Falls, 35; Brattleboro, 30; Burlington, College St. Ch., 19.60, First Ch., 22; Coventry, 5; East Berkshire, 5; East Braintree and West Brookfield, 1; Fairfax, 2; Grafton, 75 cts.; Jeffersonville, 5; McIndoe Falls, 3; Middlebury, 25; Newbury, 1; Newport, 12.75, C. R., 10.19; Post Mills, 11; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., 27.33, South Ch., 10; St. Johnsbury, East, 23.67; West Brattleboro, 20.80; Westminster West, 3.50. Less expenses, 11.63,	277 16
MASSACHUSETTS.	
A Friend, 10, A Friend, 32,	42 00
<i>Andover and Woburn Branch.</i> —Mrs. Margaret E. Richardson, Treas., 22 Berkshire St., Reading, Andover, Sunbeam M. C., 7; Bedford, United Workers' Soc. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. William C. Plastringe), 33; Lexington, Aux., 5.90; Lowell, Off. at Semi-ann. Meet., 20.03, Eliot Ch., For. Miss. Soc., 16, Kirk St. Ch., Woman's Assoc. (prev. contri.	
const. L. M.'s Mrs. Louisa J. Calef, Mrs. Nathan G. Lamson, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mansour, Friend in Vancouver, 15, Mrs. G. E. Martin, 10; Medford, Mystic Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 2.50, Union Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; North Chemsford, Aux., 11.53; Woburn, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10,	135 96
<i>Barnstable Co. Branch.</i> —Miss Ellen H. Underwood, Treas., South Dennis. Eastham, Miss Clara P. Higgins, 10; Harwich, Aux., 10; North Falmouth, Aux., Len. Off., 14.34; Sandwich, Aux., 13.70; South Dennis, Aux., Len. Off., 6; Yarmouth, Coll. at Ann. Meet., 14.15, Aux., 5,	73 19
<i>Berkshire Branch.</i> —Mrs. Edward Tolman, Treas., 47 Reed St., Pittsfield. Dalton, Two Friends in Berkshire, 250, Y. L. M. S., 12; Hinsdale, Aux., 18; Housatonic, Aux., 24.42; Lee, Cong. S. S., Infant Cl., 5; Monterey, Aux., 15; North Adams, Haystack M. B., 25. Less expenses, 3.87,	345 55
<i>Boston.</i> —Dudley St. Baptist Ch., Guests,	1 45
<i>Essex North Branch.</i> —Mrs. Wallace L. Kimball, Treas., 121 Main St., Bradford. Haverhill, West Cong. Ch., Aux.,	24 36
<i>Essex South Branch.</i> —Miss Sarah R. Safford, Treas., Hamilton. Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 27; Danvers, First Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 8), 9; Hamilton, Aux., 6.50; Lynn, Central Ch., Aux., 8.68, Jr. C. E. Soc., 4; Marblehead, Aux., Len. Off., 11; Salem, Crombie St., Ch., Aux., Lenten Off., 16.45,	82 63
<i>Franklin Co. Branch.</i> —Mrs. John P. Logan, Treas., 3 Grinnell St., Greenfield. Ashfield, Aux., 29.15; Bernardston, Len. Off., 9.40; Buckland, Aux., 37.55, Prim. S. S., 1.25; Colrain, Cong. Ch., 13; Conway, Aux., 34.86, Prim. S. S., 2.14; Deerfield, Aux., 15; Erving, Cong. S. S., 1; Greenfield, Aux., 52, Prim. S. S., 9; Montague, Aux., 5.72, C. E. Soc., 5; Northfield, Aux., 11, Jr. Aux., 2.50; Orange, Aux., 45.27, Light Bearers, 3.06; Shelburne, Aux., 61.49; Shelburne Falls, Aux., 42.75; South Deerfield, Aux., 28.50, C. E. Soc., 5; Sunderland, Aux., 20; Whately, Aux., 20,	453 64
<i>Hampshire Co. Branch.</i> —Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Margaret A. Grover, Mrs. Katharine Guernesey Taylor), 185, Twentieth Century Club, 55, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 10; Amherst, North, Aux., 10; Amherst, South, Aux., 35.50; Belchertown, Aux., 2; Easthampton, Dau. of Cov., 10.50; Florence, Aux., 54.81; Granby, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Effie L. Kellogg), 40, Y. W. M. S., 10; Hadley, Aux., Len. Off., 36.55; Hadley, South (Len. Off., 53.25) (75 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Frances L. Palmer, Miss Emily Smith, Miss Rose J. Topliff), 82.86; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 97.93, Aloha Guild, 45, First Ch., Aux., 285; Southampton, Aux. (to const. L. M.'s Mrs. E. M. Gaylord, Mrs. E. K. Parsons), 50, Sunshine Band, 15; Williamsburg, Aux., 25; Worthington, Aux., 14.70,	1,664 85
<i>Middlesex Branch.</i> —Mrs. Frederick L. Claflin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Framingham, Plymouth Ch., Aux.,	171 40
<i>Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.</i> —Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 95 Maple St., Milton.	

Braintree, South, Aux., 10; Bridge-water, Aux., add'l Len. Off., 5; Campello, Aux., Len. Off., 11.10; Cohasset, Aux. (Th. Off., 11.25, L. M. Miss Sarah N. Stoddard), 36.81; Duxbury, C. E. Soc., add'l 30 cts.; Hanover, Aux. (add'l Th. Off. 1, Len. Off., 3.50, 5.50; Hanson, Aux., Len. Off., 2.30; Hingham, Aux. (Len. Off., 18), 23; Holbrook, Aux., Len. Off., 19; Kingston, Aux. (Len. Off., 4.18, 9.93; Milton, Aux., add'l Len. Off., 2.30; Milton, East, Aux., Len. Off., 2; Plymouth, Aux., Len. Off., 4; Plympton, Aux. (Len. Off., 9), 11; Quincy, Bethany Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 7, Jr. C. E. Soc., 20; Rockland, Aux. (Len. Off., 9.50), 13.50; Stoughton Aux., Len. Off., 7.26; Weymouth and Braintree, Aux., Len. Off., 8; Weymouth, South, Union Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 42.11; Wollaston, Aux. (Len. Off., 58.96), 66.96, Little Lights M. B., 10,		
<i>Old Colony Branch.</i> —Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River, Assonet, Aux., 25; Attleboro Falls, Central Ch., 30; Berkley, C. E. Soc., 1; Edgartown, Aux., 5; Fall River, L. F. M. S., 45.45; New Bedford, Mission Guild, 40; Rochester, Aux., 5.75,	320 97	
<i>Spencer.</i> —Mrs. C. N. Prouty, Children's Memorial, in memory of Elton Rice Prouty,	5 00	
<i>Springfield Branch.</i> —Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield, Chicopee, Third Ch., Aux., 6; Mitteneague, C. R., 5; Monson, C. E. Soc., 10; Springfield, May Rally Coll., 20.21, First Ch., Opportunity Seekers, 75, The Gleaners, 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Wilbraham, Aux., 7.25; Wilbraham, North, C. E. Soc., 2,	153 46	
<i>Suffolk Branch.</i> —Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. Allston, Aux., 151.42, C. R., 16; Auburndale, Aux., 24; Boston, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, 5, Guest, May Festival, 2, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 11.80), 28.80, Children's Miss'y Soc., 10, Old South Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 31), 162, Shawmut Ch., Shawmut Helpers, 50; Boston, South, Phillips Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Aux., 150, Leyden, Ch., For. Dept., Woman's Union, 11.70; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 16, Captains of Ten, 10, Margaret Shepard Soc., 10, Pilgrim Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Hattie E. Dow), 25, Prospect St. Ch., 6; Dedham, Allin Evan. S. S., 5; Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Dorchester, Central Ch., S. S., 10; Harvard Ch., For. Dept., 25, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 20, Village Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 21.76), 36.50; Franklin, First Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 2.50; Hyde Park, Aux., 14.88, S. S., 7.08; Jamaica Plain, Boylston Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 7), 25.25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, Central Ch., Helping Hands Band, 8; Medfield, Aux. (Len. Off., 16.25), 21.25; Newton, Eliot Ch., For. Dept. Woman's Assoc., 115, Aids, 75, Helpers, 9; Newton Centre, First Ch., Aux., 90; Newton Highlands, Aux. (Len. Off., 7.97), 20.75; Newton, West, Red Bank Soc., 50; Rosindale, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Roxbury, Highland Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc. and S. S., 15, Immanuel-Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept., 55.68, Y. L. F. M. S., 20, Helping		
Hands Soc., 5, S. S., 5, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5; Roxbury, West, Sunshine, Aux., 2.57; Souwerville, Broadway Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 24.52), 32.80, Day St. Ch., Aux., 20, First Cong. Ch. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Mary F. Hathaway), Prospect Hill Ch., Aux., 25, Winter Hill Ch., 5; Wellesley Hills, Aux., Len. Off., 26.13, 1,463 31		
<i>Worcester.</i> —A Friend,		25 00
<i>Worcester Co. Branch.</i> —Mrs. Theodore H. Nye, Treas., 15 Berkshire St., Worcester. Grafton, Y. L. M. S. C., 8; Leominster, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles E. Porter), 36.26; Millbury, First Ch., Aux., 3; South Royalton, A Friend, 2; Webster, First Cong. Ch., Aux., 12.25; Whitinsville, Aux., 87.21, Extra-Cent-a-Day Band, 12.87; Worcester, Old South Ch., Aux., 1.75, Park Ch., Aux., 3.05, Plymouth Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. F. E. Adams), 25, Union Ch., Aux., 40, S. S., Home Dept., 15,		246 39
	Total,	4,761 36
LEGACY.		
<i>Dorchester.</i> —Miss Mary W. Robinson, by Samuel N. Uford, Extr.,		87 35
RHODE ISLAND.		
<i>Rhode Island Branch.</i> —Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Barrington, Bayside Gleaners, 60; Central Falls, Prim. Dept., S. S., 8; Providence, Beneficent Ch., Aux., 290, Beneficent Dau., Easter Mem. Off. for Marion A. Puffer, 50, Central Ch., Aux., 605.80, Elmwood, Temple, Prim. S. S., 10, Highland Chapel, The Sunbeams, 10, Plymouth Ch., Morning Stars, 50,		1,083 80
<i>Woonsocket.</i> —Miss Alice H. Bushee,		25 00
	Total,	1,108 80
CONNECTICUT.		
<i>Eastern Conn. Branch.</i> —Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Ashford, Aux., 15; Brooklyn, Prim. S. S. Cl., Easter Off., 78 cts., Colchester, Aux. (Easter Off., 5.85), 36.50; Danielson, Prim. S. S. Cl., Easter Off., 75 cts.; Franklin, Aux., Easter Off., 2.30; Goshen, Aux. (Easter Off., 8.85), 16.67; Groton, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Charles B. Allyn, Mrs. Christopher L. Avery), 55.35; Hanover, Aux., 28, Jewett City, Aux., Easter Off., 4.15; Lebanon, Aux. (Easter Off., 8.78), 17.78; Ledyard, Aux., "Newell Soc.," 15; Mystic, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles E. Wheeler), 41; New London, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 3.29, Mission Study Cl., 3.50, Second Ch., Aux., 158.81; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux. (Easter Off., 1.012.75), 1,442.75, First Ch., Aux., "Lathrop Memorial" (Easter Off., 17), 75, Greenville Ch., Prim. S. S. Cl., Easter Off., 2, Park Ch., Aux. (Two Friends, 40), 59; Old Lyme, Aux. (Easter Off., 22.35), 26.35; Pomfret, Aux. (Easter Off., 14; Putnam, Prim. S. S. Cl., Easter Off., 2; Scotland, Aux., 14.37; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 14.55; Thompson, Aux., 17; Voluntown and Sterling, Aux., 11; Willimantic, Aux. (Easter Off., 5), 20; Windham,		



Aux., Easter Off., 38, Prim. S. S. Ch., Easter Off., 2.05; Woodstock, Aux., Easter Off., 15, 2,151 95

**Hartford Branch.**—Mrs. M. Bradford Scott, Treas., 21 Arnoldade Rd., Hartford, Int. on Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 112.50; Int. on Bacon Fund, 135.50; Hartford, A Friend, 10, Asylum Hill Ch., M. C., 40, Farmington Ave. Ch., Aux., 2, First Ch., Y. W. F. M. Club, 50, M. C., 25, Prim. S. S., 5, Fourth Ch., Prim., S. S., 2, Park Ch., Aux., 2.25, S. S., 30; New Britain, South Ch., Aux., 7.40, Calder Club, 10; Somers, Prim. S. S., 1; Southington, Aux., 34.26; South Manchester, Prim. S. S., 1; South Windsor, M. C., 10; Suffield, Ladies' F. M. S., 13.05; Terryville, Aux., 32; Vernon Center, Aux., An Easter Off., 5, 527 96

**New Haven Branch.**—Miss Julia Twining, Treas., 314 Prospect St., New Haven. Ansonia, Aux., 71; Barkhamsted, 15; Bethleheim, Aux., 16; Branford, C. E. Soc., 10; Bridgeport, Park St. Ch., Full Mem. C., 175, West End Ch., Aux. (25 in mem. of Mrs. James A. Erwin to const. L. M., her granddaughter, Miss Mary Caroline Erwin), 50; Bridgewater, Aux., 9; Brookfield Center, Aux., 23, C. E. Soc., 2.20, S. S., 2.20; Centerbrook, Aux., 21; Cromwell, Aux., 52.50; Deep River, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Emily Myer), 35, Derby, First Ch., Aux., 53.84. Second Ch., Aux., 25; East Haddam, Aux., 13.75; East Haven, Aux. (100 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Wallace Coker, Mrs. E. B. Sage, Mrs. John Scoville, Mrs. S. A. Smith), 105.37, Wayside Gleaners, 35; Easton, Aux., 10; Guilford, Third Ch., Aux., 11; Higganum, Aux., 9.38; Meriden, Center Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. to const., L. M.'s Mrs. W. F. Arnold, Mrs. H. T. Graeber, Mrs. Jane E. Hull, Mrs. Ellen E. Kelly, Miss Catharine MacKay, Mrs. W. F. Parker), 130, Liberty Club, 10, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 15, Cheerful Givers, 40; Middlebury, Aux., 27, Mizpah Cir., 27, Willing Minds, 5; Middle Haddam, Aux., 10; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 64.54, Gleaners, 45; South Ch., Aux., 25; Mount Carmel, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Sarah A. Bradley, Miss Maud R. Shearn), 57.78; New Haven, Center Ch., Y. L., 90, Ch. of the Redeemer, Aux., 168.10, Y. L. C., 64, Howard Ave. Ch., Aux., 27.10, Humphrey St. Ch., Aux., 87.02, C. R., 5.50, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 66.30, United Ch., Aux., 444, P. S. A. Montgomery, 6, S. S., 16, Yale College Ch., Aux., 57; Newtown, Aux., 36; North Greenwich, Aux., 29.25; North Haven, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles Franklin), 27; North Madison, Aux., 10.34; North Stamford, Aux. 6.10; Norwalk, Aux., 41.50; Plymouth, Aux., 10; Portland, Aux., 36; Prospect, Aux., 5, Redding, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Edith Sanford), 36; Ridgebury, Aux., 12; Ridgefield, Aux., 2; Saybrook, Aux., 16.26; Seymour, Aux., 15; Sharon, Aux., 70.75; Shelton, Aux. (to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Henry W. Beardsley, Miss Emma T. Palmer), 50; South Britain, Aux., 32.10; South Norwalk, Aux., 50; Southport, Aux., 55.80; Stamford, Aux., 77.11; Stratford, Aux., 49; Waterbury,

Second Ch., Aux., 77; Watertown, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Miss Estella Beach, Mrs. George M. Fox), 60, 3,036 79

Total, 5,716 70

## NEW YORK.

**East Bloomfield.**—Mrs. Eliza S. Goodwin, 5 00

**Groton City.**—Mrs. E. B. Bliss, 1 00

**New York.**—Through Mr. Walter P. Long, Trustee, New York City, Hon. Smith Ely, 250; Richmond Hill, Cong. Ch., L. F. M., Soc., 25, C. E. Soc., 50, Class No. 3, Girls' Club, 5; N. J., Mountclair, For. Miss'y Soc., 50; Conn., Stratford, Mission League, 10, 390 00

**New York State Branch.**—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn. Wood Memorial Fund, 50; Albany, Aux., 63, King's Dau., 15, Prim. Dept., S. S., 2, C. R., 4.50; Antwerp, Aux., 27, C. E. Soc., 5; Aquebogue, Aux., 10, C. R., 1.27; Arcade, Aux., 5; Baiting Hollow, Aux., 18.19, C. E. Soc., 12.50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Berkshire, Aux., 30; Binghamton, First Ch., Aux., 17.50, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 5; Blooming Grove, Kyle Miss'y Soc., 105; Briarcliff Manor, Aux., 20; Bridgewater, Aux., 4.50, Daisy Circle, 4; Brooklyn, Atlantic Ave. Chapel Aux., 6, A Friend, 7, Bethesda Ch., Aux., 15; Brooklyn Hills Ch., Aux., 10, C. R., 13; Bushwick Ave Ch., Aux., 5, Central Ch., Aux., 37.68, Zenana Band, 40, Jr. Aux., 10, C. R., 8.50, Clinton Ave. Ch., Aux., 78, Flatbush Ch., Aux. 81.90, Willing Workers, 5, Immanuel Ch., M. B., 6, Second Group, 2, Mizpah Circle, 2, Lewis Ave. Ch., Aux., 31, Evangel Circle, 26, Earnest Workers' Band, 73.04, Alpha Kappa Circle, 5, Nazarene Ch., Aux., 5, Park Ch., Aux., 10, Park Ave. Br. Aux., 20, Young People's Miss'y Soc., 7, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6, Three Classes of Boys, 6, C. R., 5, Parkville Ch., Aux., 12.32, S. S., 6, C. E. Soc., 6, Plymouth, Ch., Aux., 68, Henry Ward Beecher Cir., 35, Light Bearers, 2, Puritan Ch., Aux., 50, Richmond Hill Ch., Aux., 28, S. S., 30, South Ch., Aux., 200, St. Paul's Chapel, Aux., 5, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux., 100, Mrs. T. R. D., 250, United Ch., Aux., 10, Willing Workers, 5; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 110, Annie E. Abell Cir., 5, Bancroft, Aux., 10, Fitch Memorial Ch., C. E. Soc., 16, Niagara Sq. Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, S. S., 5; Burrs Mills, Aux., 6; Camden, Aux., 10; Canandaigua, Aux., 60, The Misses Rice Band, 5, The Alice Band, 5; Candor, Aux., 37.30; Carthage, Aux., 10, Central Assoc. Meeting, 10; Churchville, Aux., 15; Clayville, C. E. Soc., 5; Copenhagen, Aux., 22; Corning, Aux., 10; Danby, C. E. Soc., 3.45; Deansboro, Aux., 17.09, Dau. of Cov., 5; DeRuyter, Aux., 3.85; East Smithfield, Aux., 11.41, C. E. Soc., 6.20; Elbridge, Aux., 20; Ellington, Aux., 7.55; Elmira, Park Ch., Aux., 25, St. Luke's Ch., Theta Delta Soc., 1, Twinkling Stars, 2.75, C. R., 1.50; Fairport, Aux., 20.75; Flushing, Aux., 21, The Guild, 50, Acorn Band, 40, Prim. Dept., S. S., 8; Franklin, Aux., 56.26, C. E. Soc., 3; Friendship, Aux., 9; Fulton, Oswego Fall Station, Aux., 2.25;

Gasport, Aux., 15; Greene, Aux., 6.24, C. E. Soc., 5; Gloversville, Aux., 115, Groton, Aux., 10; Hamilton, Aux., 1.80, S. S., 5; Henrietta, Aux., 10; Homer, Aux., 200; Honeoye, Aux., 17, Burnis Cl., 11, C. E. Soc., 3.25; Ithaca, Aux., 30; Jamesport, Aux., 8; Jamestown, Aux., 50.68, C. E. Soc., 5; Java, Aux., 6, Kiantone, Young People, 4; Lake View, C. E. Soc., 1.50; LeRaysville, Pa., Aux., 5, M. C., 5; Lockport, East Ave. Ch., King's Guild, 5, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5, First Ch., Aux., 66.92; Lysander, Aux., 12; Madison, Miss Jennie Rice, 10; Madrid, Aux., 24, S. S., 18, C. R., 2; Massena, Ladies' Aid Soc., 10; Middletown, First Ch., Mrs. Allies' Bible Cl., 4; Millers Place, Aux., 13.50; Millville, Aux., 3; Morristown, Aux., 19.96; Morrisville, Aux., 23, C. E. Soc., 5, Munnsville, Aux., 7.26, S. S., 6.60, C. E. Soc., 15, "In memory of loved ones," 20; Napoli, Aux., 10; Neath, Pa., Aux., 10; Nelson, Aux., 12; Newark Valley, Aux., 25, Carry-the-News Cir., 5; Newburg, Aux., 35, Kinder. Dept., 2.50; New Haven, Aux., 31.75; New York, Bedford Park Ch., Aux., 5, C. R., 16.21, Broadway Tabernacle, Aux. (275 of wh. to const. L. M.'s Mrs. Charles E. Whittemore, Mrs. J. Edward Giles, Mrs. William R. Rath, Mrs. Gaylord M. Worstell, Mrs. Mary E. Boyce, Mrs. DuBois H. Loux, Mrs. William C. McKee, Mrs. William B. Humphrey, Mrs. Frank B. Jilson, Miss Fannie R. Smith, Miss Anna G. Carhart), 313, Young Women's Club, 50, C. E. Soc., 55, S. S., 25, Light Bearers, 7.50, C. R. (to const. L. M. Elizabeth Cain), 25, Christ Ch., Aux., 24.50, Manhattan Ch. Guild, 53.63, North New York Ch., Aux., 10, C. R., 12, Prim. Dept., S. S., 15, Trinity Ch. Aux., 14, North Pelham Ch., Aux., 6; Niagara Falls, Aux., 23; Northfield, Aux., 21, C. E. Soc., 10; Norwiel, Aux., 34.03, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1, Loyal Workers, 10; Norwood, Aux., 9; Nyack, Mrs. Victor Waldron, 5; Ogdensburg, Aux., 20, C. E. Soc., 5; Oneida, Chenango, and Delaware Assn., 10; Orient, Aux., 30; Oriskany Falls, 8; Owego, Aux., 30.50, C. E. Soc., 1; Oxford, S. S., 18, C. E. Soc., 13.65, a Contribution, 69 cts.; Patchoque, Aux., 55.50, S. S., 5, C. R., 7.50, Philadelphia, Aux., 20; Phoenix, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. E. Merry), 22.91, Jr. C. E. Soc., 7.50; Port Leyden, Aux., 5; Poughkeepsie, Aux., 57, S. S., 21.45, Prim. Dept., S. S., 10, Jr. Dept., S. S., 5, C. E. Soc., 20, C. R., 11; Pulaski, Aux., 22; Randolph, Aux., 12.75; Reusselaer, Aux., 14.38; Reusselaer Falls, C. E. Soc., 8.38; Riverhead, First Ch., S. S., 20.96, Sound Ave. Ch., S. S., 10, C. E. Soc., 17.25; Richford Aux., 3; Rochester, South Ch., Aux., 35, King's Guild, 10, King's Dau., 15, C. R., 4, Mrs. V. F. Whitmore, 15; Rodman, Aux., 20; Sandy Creek, Aux., 12.50; Saratoga Springs, Aux., 50.55; Saugerties, Aux., 5; Sayville, Aux., 25; C. R., 4.25; Schenectady, First Ch., Aux., 10, Kinder. Dept., 2, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 5; Seneca Falls, Aux., 15; Sidney, Aux., 25, Young Ladies, 7, Dau. of Cov., 20, S. S., 7.68, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2, C. R., 6;

Smyrna, C. E. Soc., 3; South Hartford, Jr. Soc., 3.50; Summer Hill, Aux., 20; Syracuse, Danforth Ch., Young Ladies, 25, Prim. Dept., 1, S. S., 4, Geddes Ch., S. S., 3.40, Willing Workers, 6.14, Mrs. G. C. Gere, 20, Goodwill Ch., Aux., 32, C. E. Soc., 20, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5, Self-Denial Band, 5, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 5, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 84.65, C. E. Soc., 10, M. B., 5, Mission Rally, 10.56, South Ave. Ch., Aux., 5; Tallman, Miss's Soc., 1; Ticonderoga, Aux., 31.35; Troy, Aux., 5, C. E. Soc., 5; Utica, Bethesda Ch. Aux., 15, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 10; King's Guild, 5; Walton, Aux., 97; Watertown, Aux., 25; Wellsville, Aux., 63.46; West Bloomfield, C. E. Soc., 5; West Groton, Aux., 20; Western Assoc. Meeting, 29.25; Westmoreland, Aux., 32; West Winfield, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Carrie Stebbins), 27.51, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10, C. R., 2; White Plains, Aux., 5. Less expenses, 320.89,

5,524 85

Total, 5,920 85

## PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

*Philadelphia Branch.*—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. *Fla.*, Jacksonville, Aux., 25; Daytona, C. E. Soc., 19.40; N. J., Jersey City, Happy Workers for Jesus, 15; Plainfield, Aux., Len. Off., 72.03; Upper Montclair, Howard Bliss, M. B., 25; Westfield, Aux., 50; Pa., Fountain Springs, Rays of Light, 1; Kane, C. E. Soc., 2; Meadville, Aux., 50; Philadelphia, Central Ch., Aux., 20, Snow Flakes, 9.11, Snyder Ave. Ch., C. E. Soc., 2; Scranton, Plymouth Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Williamsport (prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Lee McVeagh), 293 54

## IOWA.

*Iowa City.*—S. S. Class of Girls, 5 47

## ENGLAND.

*London.*—Miss S. Louisa Ropes, 25 00

## GIFTS RECEIVED THROUGH BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

*Massachusetts.*—Malden, Mrs. J. B. Martin, 13; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc., 25; Taunton, Mrs. Charles M. Rhodes, 5, 43 00

*Rhode Island.*—A Friend, 500; Friends, 2.50; Providence, Mrs. Lydia A. Salisbury, 3, Central Ch., Ladies, 222, 729 50

*Connecticut.*—Norwich, Mrs. Letitia Jordan Bacon, 1 00

Total, 773 50

Donations, 19,071 74  
Buildings, 778 50  
Specials, 847 83  
Legacies, 144 51

Total, 20,842 58

## TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1907 TO MAY 18, 1908.

Donations, 63,100 16  
Buildings, 8,844 50  
Specials, 2,448 46  
Legacies, 2,623 06

Total, \$77,016 18

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## LETTER FROM ARUPPUKOTTAI, SOUTHERN INDIA

BY REV. JAMES C. PERKINS

THE news that the Pacific Board had increased their donation from \$400 to \$500 came to me in January when I was too ill to do more than thank God that the burdens that had drawn me down were to be lightened by so much. Will you express my heartfelt thanks to the officers of the Board for their kindness?

It seems very strange after twenty years in India, with only an occasional slight illness, that I should be now stricken down with rheumatic fever, and confined to my room for eight weeks.

I have always thought that we ought to leave the Catholics alone, but when they came to us, and wanted to be received into our church, we could hardly refuse. We have had a number join us recently in a village by the sea. Three hundred years or more ago Francis Xavier came here and converted many from the fisher caste. Upon their request I went out there. I was amazed to find how little they knew about Christ. The beautiful stories of his life were like fairy stories to them—new and exciting. They knew about the Virgin Mary and the early fathers.

They have had a curious custom of always giving to the church the best fish of all the nets at the daily haul. As there are eighty nets, it amounts to quite a sum. Also, on one day in the year, they give all the fish from all the nets to the church. The priests have certainly taught them how to give. But the priests have overdone it, and taxed the people so heavily that they are rebelling.

The Catholics here accommodate themselves to the customs of the country, as caste, religious observances, etc., so that it is difficult to tell the difference between them and the heathen. For example, if you were in Madura

and saw a Hindu procession and a Catholic procession, you could not tell which was Hindu and which was Christian. In the Hindu procession you would see five or six fantastically decorated cars in which sat the gods and goddesses of heathendom, all richly and grotesquely apparelled. In the Christian procession you see the same kind of cars, in which sat Joseph, the Virgin Mary, Peter, Paul, etc., similarly apparelled.

In another part of the station we have had an addition of fifty people from a very good caste, who are likely to bring many more of their relatives into Christianity. We are very anxious to ground them well in Christ and the Bible. We are especially desirous of getting their women instructed, for often they draw back their men if they are not taken in hand at the beginning. However, we have placed a Bible woman there, who will do all she can to bring the women forward. She had been there but a week, when she was stricken down with cholera. I am glad to say that she has now recovered and is at work. The children are attending the really fine school we have there. Thus our work goes on in answer to prayer and effort.

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## LINTSINGCHOW

### SHANTUNG

SOME weeks ago to the southwest of here the Yellow River went out of its banks in the neighborhood of Ts'aochoufu. The governor of this province, accompanied by a *taotai*, went to the place of danger. As report has it, a great green frog came up out of the water. It was taken that this was the embodiment of the spirit which was responsible for the overflow. So the officials prostrated themselves before the frog, and besought it to stop the flooding of the region.

Some seven hundred soldiers have recently arrived from the capital of this province to assist the local official in suppressing the highway robbers who have terrified the region to the southwest of this place. The two-third failure of crops has made many turn away from the honest ways to the dishonest ways of getting their daily bread.

The number of boats that winter here are fully as large as usual. Of the hundred that are now here waiting for the resuming of traffic in the spring a goodly number are being overhauled, and it is most interesting to see the principle of "change of work" as it applies to the boatmen here. The exchange of labor is necessary to the moving of the boats, and to the providing for their repairing. At this place, not only the craft known as the

"Lintsing boat" winter, but some of the lighter craft which originally belonged to Tsiningchow also make this their home as the stoppage of through traffic on the canal makes it possible for them to return to their old headquarters.

Standing as memorials of the glory of the past of this city are some four hundred temples, many now in a state of decay. These vary in size from the great temple for the defense of the city to the small wayside shrine, and in grandeur from the fine Confucian Temple to the pile of ruins from which protrudes the heads of two gods. And a few months more and these heads are stolen for fuel by some irreligious person. These temples are used more or less at the New Year's and on special occasions, but for the most part the capital invested is tied up. One often wonders when people are so desperately poor that they tear down their own houses to obtain food, why they do not by some public act confiscate some of these hundreds of temples. But for the most part the dead hand of the past holds back the progressive element. The use of temples for schools is an encouraging sign. The soldiers who pass through the city are usually quartered in temples. In this land of few public charities the temple becomes the almshouse and poor farm in many cases. And not infrequently the temple becomes the residence of some poor family.

Sometimes the temple is transformed into a mart of trade, as it is now here in this great distributing center. The *Ta Sau* (great temple) is the center of the retail trade of the business suburb. The various courts are used as permanent shops for the various merchants. The barbers occupy the raised platform in front of the main temple, and the sellers of pictures compete with the fortune tellers for the use of the sacred (?) precinct surrounding the great image of Buddha. The associates of Buddha are covered with the wares of the merchants who now have their display of scrolls and chromos for sale. This is the last month of the Chinese year, and these things are finding a fair sale.

The collection of debts goes merrily on with occasional fights. We are glad for the new police, who end these quarrels much quicker than the old Chinese method of waiting for the soldiers stationed at a distance to reach the scene of disturbance.

Yesterday this town put on its gala dress to welcome the *taotai*. But to-day the color comes down, as he has passed on his way. It seems hard to recognize the main street as the same street that it was yesterday.

The official has ordered the abolition of small coin. It has wrought much good, but still leaves much to be accomplished.

The number of opium shops here has decreased from over one hundred

to thirty, because of the official exaction. Whether the "reform" has any permanent advantage or not time alone will tell, but we hope for better things. Many shops are selling pills for the cure of the opium habit, but these for the most part are said to contain opium. Our native physician said he had cured a great many people, but unfortunately they did not stay cured. Alas!

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## A YEAR AT LINTSING, CHINA

LINTSINGCHOW *via* TSINGTAO, CHINA,  
February 1, 1908.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

As to what was accomplished in this year of seed sowing only the Lord of the harvest knows. Here in Lintsing were the two small day schools enrolling eighteen pupils. An attempt was made to give the helpers something new and interesting in a station class held for a month in the summer. Dr. Arthur H. Smith was with them for the last week, giving them new views of the world in general and the grand part the church plays in it in particular. Another station class was held for leading church members. At other times Pastor Kung has held station classes at several of the out-stations. Seventy have studied in the classes for men. But only four of our seventeen out-stations could have this opportunity for Christian instruction. One station class for women was held by Mrs. Ellis, with twenty of the Lintsing women enrolled. We could calculate how many sermons have been preached by the twelve preachers, and make a fair estimate of the number of fairs and markets where preaching has been done, but neither you nor we would be much wiser. Who is it that says, "There are three kinds of lies, black lies, white lies and statistics"? We are glad to record that fifty-eight entered the church during the year, and we ask your prayers that they may prove themselves faithful.

The strongest illustration of the attitude of outsiders toward us that comes to mind, occurred when the ladies were out on their trip. They stopped at a little village where it is very likely a foreigner had never been before. Word that a doctor was there brought a crowd, among them a young mother with her baby. She sent the baby in by the hostess. After examination the doctor decided that she must use her knife. Dr. Tallmon had the mother called to see if she had any objection. She saw the bright, sharp little knife in the foreign doctor's hand, but she had no word of protest. She could not stand it to watch the operation through, but there seemed to be no thought of hindering.

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## ADANA 'AND ADANA SEMINARY, TURKEY

BY MISS LUCY H. MORLEY

COME stand with me on the balcony of Adana Seminary this glorious morning and take a look around you. Every forty minutes you will see the classes passing from one class room to another or to the study rooms, and you will notice several classes seated in the courtyard, for you know that the class rooms are few and the classes many, so that those classes for which blackboards are not essential take a corner in the yard or in the dining room. The yard has this advantage, that when the sun is shining as it is to-day, the children shiver less than in the cold dining room and under the balconies, while on rainy mornings the situation is reversed. How much we do need a new building! But it is not very cold this morning, and the classes in the yard are happy and attentive.

Now let us leave the courtyard in charge of the teachers, and give a little attention to the immediate surroundings of Adana Seminary. The ugly brick and mud wall which projects right into the schoolyard is the first and nearest house. You wish it were not there, as we have wished so long, and shall continue so to wish until it is bought and torn down. The woman who lives there has her washing on the roof of the house, and you wonder at the queer-shaped garments drying in the bright sunshine.

Stretching off in front of us you see roof upon roof, low roofs and high roofs, some small, some broad and spacious, all flat and covered with earth packed close and hard, and people going up and coming down on ladders.

They are improving the opportunity the fine day offers for drying clothes, cleaning and sunning carpets, making *bosturma* (dried beef), of which they are so fond, and preparing various queer kinds of food. Many of the roofs have bedsteads upon them and platforms which are used instead of bedsteads. "Do the people sleep on their roofs?" you ask. Not in this winter season, but in the summer the whole population of the city use their roofs for sleeping apartments. As soon as the blazing sun has set, the air on the roofs is so very pleasant that you do not blame the people for staying out all night. It is so much better and healthier than sleeping in the hot, stifling rooms below. Many of the bedsteads and platforms are left out all winter. "Not a single pretty building or pretty sight in the entire city" you will say; and how true it is you will know better after a few weeks' stay, and be glad to get up to the high balconies of the school away from the sights and odors below.

But leave the city and look beyond its limits to its border of vineyards with their fruit and shade trees forming a circular setting, a beautiful emerald frame for a city of ugliness. Just now this border is brown in color and not particularly inviting, though more so than the city. But in a month or so these vineyards will burst into life, a luxuriant, wonderfully rich and verdant life. In May and June the population, a good part of it, moves out of the hot city into the free, happy, healthful life of the vineyards. But as you look this morning at the leafless trees, you must draw upon your imagination to picture the landscape three months in the future.

One more look before we leave the balcony, and a long, long look it will be; look off and let your soul feast upon the beauty and grandeur of the everlasting hills. Follow the long Taurus range, as it stretches away peak upon peak, as far as the eye can reach off into the west. This morning the mountains are dazzling in their snowy majesty, for a fresh fall of snow came in the recent storm and the snow is lower down toward the base than usual or than it will be a few hours later, for the sunshine is bright and the rays strike with an everyday increasing intensity. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," and "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from this time forth and even forevermore," and other verses of a similar character come to your mind and take on new meaning as you gaze; and as your eye comes back to the ugly city teeming with its degraded humanity to the school and yard, the happiness and purity of the school life seem in such harmony with the grandeur and peace of the distant mountains, that it seems like a reflection. May God hasten the time when all this lost, degraded humanity shall come into harmony with himself; when peace and



purity, strength and grandeur, order and beauty shall reign, even in Adana. But you wish to know more of the inner life of the school. The teachers are the same neatly dressed, hard-working, loyal band of Christian workers as last year with two additions, although we were obliged to give up one of our best.

Before school opened our pastor came to call on Miss Mary and myself, and we at once saw that he had more important business on hand than usual. One of the young men in the church wanted our permission to allow Oriot Verkina to give up her position as he wanted to marry her, and though we felt very badly to have to give up one of our best teachers, especially as it is only a humble home to which she was to go and we knew it would be hard for her, we could only give our reluctant consent when the pastor, the family of Verkina and all in whom we had confidence seemed to approve, and as far as we could ascertain Verkina herself desired it. The young man is a sincere Christian, and is a tailor by trade. But at the opening of the school and for the first few weeks we much missed Verkina. We can only pray that she may be useful in the new life. Later on she took a rhetorical class, and so comes to the school every week, and is in touch with the school life which has known her so many years, and which is so very dear to her.

The new teachers are Aroosiac, who has been studying in Miss Farnham's school at Adabazar for two years, and returns to teach Armenian; and Veronica, who studied one year at Smyrna, taking Miss Pohl's training class. Of these two Aroosiac will be the stronger teacher. Both are earnest in their Christian lives.

But I have not mentioned the joy we all had in welcoming Miss Webb back from her furlough in America. The girls talked much of her expected coming, and her name was scarcely ever omitted as the teachers led us in our daily devotional exercises. Miss Borel taught a pretty song of welcome, and the girls stood by classes on the balconies and in the courtyard, each one with her handkerchief in hand, and there was no mistaking the joy and enthusiasm which was shown by the Chautauqua salute as she entered the street gate from the carriage. Everyone had just one thought, "How good it is to see her, and have her loved presence with us again."

The Saturday following Miss Webb's arrival a party was given in the large school parlor on the third floor. "How appropriate," you think, "to have a party in her honor," but this was something most unusual in purport, and had not occurred in Adana Seminary before. Only the teachers in the seminary, a few close friends, and the ladies of the missionary circle were invited. After the tea and cakes had been enjoyed, I told the teachers

I had taken this opportunity of letting them know that I expected soon to leave Adana for a visit at home, and that when I returned to Turkey it would not be to Adana but to Marsovan. As soon as they began to understand, the pleasant party was fast turning to a general weeping, very hard to bear, but Mrs. Chambers rescued the whole situation in a few well-chosen, kind, loving words of advice as to just the right way for the teachers to take the news; and from that time on until the time of my leaving, the teachers manifested only love and interest in the matter, without tears and without any gossip, accepting it as from God's hand.

The week following, one of our dear girls, Armenoöhe Lusararyan, was taken from our midst to the home in heaven. It is the first time in nineteen years that a death has occurred in the school. Armenoöhe had been ill for a week, perhaps a month before, and had apparently completely recovered. The day of Miss Webb's arrival she was taken ill, and the doctor advised her immediate removal to Miss Wallis' sick room directly across the street. Miss Wallis is the dear English nurse whom we all love, who is doing a most interesting work among the sick, poor and blind of Adana. We were all so glad to feel that Armenoöhe was safe, having everything done for her that could be, and when all was in vain and she slipped away, we knew she was safe with the Saviour whom she had most truly learned to love. We tried to keep the girls in control, and I am sure there was remarkable self-control shown, considering the way the people do in their homes at such times, exhausting themselves with incessant hysterical weeping and abstaining from food. At least we tried our best to show them a proper example, and to direct their thoughts into proper, wholesome channels, and we leave all the rest with the Father who knows and understands his own plans and our weak human efforts of love.

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## WORK OF THE BIBLE WOMEN IN ARUPPUKOTTAI, MADURA DISTRICT, SOUTH INDIA

BY MISS C. S. QUICKENDEN

I'm sure you will understand how many things there are to do just after a return from furlough, and I've found these three months very full, picking up dropped work, and getting in personal touch again with each native worker. I spent half of last month in the villages where Bible women's work is being done, or in villages where they are asking for a Bible woman.

We have thirteen Bible women actually at work, and one starting work this month. At present I've no women to put in two villages where they

are begging us for a woman to teach them, but I'm glad to say that we have five earnest women being trained in Miss Swift's school for the work, three of whom are converts from the Bible women's work in this station, and I'm eagerly looking forward to the time when these five will be ready for work here. One of the latter is Sunthosheim, the young widow whom I wrote about before. Yes, she is developing into a useful Christian woman, I believe. Miss Swift seems very well satisfied with her progress, and so am I as far as I've seen yet, but her course there in Madura does not finish until June of '09, so I cannot count on her help this year.

Two other converts, one a widow, and one a young wife, are asking to be allowed to go there also for training. The former was baptized here some time ago, and has bravely stood persecution in her home since, but I should like her to be more active in her Christian life here—more regular at church, etc., before we send her for training. The latter needs much prayer. She is a true Christian, I think, though at present only a secret disciple, and has not confessed Christ openly by uniting with the church. Poor thing! I sometimes wonder what we would do in her circumstances. If she is baptized it means being turned out entirely from home and friends, or worse. They have threatened to poison her once, I believe. At present they are trying to force her to rub sacred ashes on her face, and in other ways conform to their heathen rites; and our Bible woman saw her one day this week with the ashes smeared on her forehead. Poor child! she is only twenty years old, and I fear not quite strong enough to stand the persecution that would follow baptism.

Shall I tell you something of our last itinerary? It was February 11th-21st. Dr. Harriet Parker, of Madura, took the trip with me. I am always so delighted to have her help, and am hoping to get her to make an itinerary at least twice a year in this station. She brought two of her trained workers with her, and plenty of medicine. I took three of our best Bible women along to help in my part of the work among the women, and preaching to the crowds who came for medicine, so we were a fairly strong party.

Our first camp was Toperdapetti, about twenty-six miles from Aruppukottai. The people are mostly farmers and farm laborers, I think. As one of our Bible women remarked, while there, "Only two or three years ago the people in this village used to tell me to go away, they wanted no preaching in their village; now see how eager they are to learn." It is true; there is a nice, bright band of Christians there, and a church of the usual kind, mud and thatch, has been put up about four months. I can't tell more about them as the work began there while I was on furlough, but Mr. Perkins placed a Bible woman there last year, and she is doing good work.

Our second camp was at Mookoor on the seashore, forty-eight miles from Arupukottai. I think it is our most distant village in the Arupukottai Station. Here a number of Roman Catholics have recently come over to Christianity, and we think it was due to the overwork and strain of the work in that village that Mr. Perkins owes his recent illness, for he spent much time and strength there in 1907. We are glad he is nearly well again, and were very glad to be able to visit this place in his absence. The people are fisher-folk; a strong, bright people, willing to be taught, but oh so ignorant; the superstitions of Roman Catholicism mixed with heathenism, and no knowledge of the Truth; very few even of the men could read.

We spent three or four days with them, and feel that some good was done by preaching, quiet talks, house-to-house visitation and the medical work, and a week after our return to Arupukottai they brought five little girls and eight boys to the boarding school, and we feel that those children properly trained here will do more than work in the village to build up Christianity there. Still we hope soon to have a proper teacher and wife and Bible woman at work there, also. Alas, that both workers and funds are scarce, and we are so handicapped by the lack.

I must not make my letter longer by telling of the other three villages where we had camps, but as we look back and remember the gospel portions placed in the hands of those who could read, the number of suffering ones relieved, the faithful preaching, the quiet talks, and last, but not least, the twenty-six little girls gathered out of villages we visited, and placed in the boarding school, by which their whole lives will be changed, and lives of others through them, we rejoice in the privilege of working among this people, and feel that our tour was not in vain.

Please remember the Bible women's work in these distant villages, and pray that they may be kept faithful, for they have many temptations, and little outside help; also that the seed sown may bear fruit, much fruit.

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## LETTER FROM UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE, PEKING, CHINA

BY MISS MAY CORBETT

TO-DAY we have been reminded afresh of what a strange old country we are living in, for three of us ladies had planned to run down to Tung-chou on the afternoon train for a few days' rest during the New Year's holidays. Just as we were starting a 'phone message came from the station that as the Emperor must needs pay his annual trip of the season to the Temple of Heaven, no train was to be permitted either to enter or leave the city for the next twenty-four hours. Instead of settling down to work, we three sedate missionaries proceeded upstairs and made fudge over our lamps just as we used to do in college, and the delectable results have in some measure made up for our disappointment in being left trainless.

I have almost decided to dub our Peking Conservatory the "Cave of Adullam," for its present feeble equipment embraces every ill that organ

flesh is heir to. Since my last letter a year ago, we have received one valuable addition, although it is quite a mooted point whether the honored instrument would not more fittingly adorn a museum than a conservatory. Shortly after the Boxer trouble Mrs. Stelle, who was then in charge of the music, was offered a most astonishing bargain in organs. The organ in question had been buried in the earth all during the siege, and now for the munificent sum of \$7 would be resurrected and delivered at the break of day upon the one condition that not a single question as to its pedigree would be asked. The transaction was consummated and the organ put into daily use, but after a few years it became such a chronic sufferer that it was cast aside until this fall, when another practice organ became a burning necessity.

Enlisting the kind and skillful services of Miss Reed, who poses as a history teacher, but really is a master mechanic, and dear Miss Miner, we proceeded to give the patient allopathic treatment. With shame and confusion I must confess that after extracting every screw in its make-up my services were at an end, but my kind friends continued their labors. After several hours' work they were successful in dislodging the Peking dust of ages—which is a very special brand—and in evolving a practice organ of very sweet tone, although the pedal action is more than slightly rheumatic, and thereby causes many a so-called "growing-pain," which is ludicrously described by the poor victims. Surely no conservatory the world over boasts as unique a possession, and we are quite proud of its sepulchral history.

The girls have done splendid work in their music the past year, and their singing has charmed many a distinguished visitor. One more class has been graduated and one more farewell dirge, in spite of my most vehement protestations, has been intoned. I found that the memory of their Commencement Day would be forever dimmed if this rare pleasure were denied them, so finally yielded the point on condition that there should be no attempt to sing either tenor or bass as the young maidens were most eager to do.

In addition to daily lessons in the girls' school I have given two lessons a week in the boys' preparatory school, which I would fain call the "School of the Prophets." The boys number about sixty, and are unusually interesting, but most of them come from poor families, and during the cold weather are weird-looking little apparitions indeed. A number of those bear the names of patriarchs and apostles, and one's cherished ideals of such worthy characters are most rudely dissipated as their respective namesakes rise to make their manners. Alas for my risibles, for Moses has such large and limpid eyes, and his gentle expression is so absolutely the opposite from the conception Sargent has made popular, that the contrast is a constant source of merriment. The brothers, Peter and Paul, have thus far proved rather ne'er-do-weels, and have caused their teachers many an anxious thought, but we trust the years will bring them the apostolic graces which are now so conspicuous by their absence. One day our singing lesson had gone unusually well, so I called for a favorite hymn to close the hour, fully expecting, "Onward Christian Soldiers," or some similar martial strain. I confess it was with shaking fingers and quivering lips I joined in singing, "Sinners turn, why will ye die?"

A half pathetic incident occurred the other day to show the extreme to which the petty merchant will ape the foreigners in order to produce a salable commodity. The senior Bible woman not long since came over to show Miss Russell a set of jewelry that had just been sent her very attractive daughter. It was supposed to be the very latest novelty, and consisted of four slender bars of dainty blue enamel. The long horizontal bar bore the familiar letters of the English alphabet from K-U, and the three shorter ones, the mystic symbols, V, W, X, Y and Z. The old lady thought these letters must surely set forth some beautiful sentiment, but finding this was not the case said eagerly, "but they do spell something, do they not?" Fancy an American beauty adorning her glossy braids with the weird fragments of the Hebrew alphabet.

About two months ago we teachers were rather surprised to notice in the Sunday service that all the girls in the second-year academy class were wearing pink hairstrings of identically the same shade. The next Sunday we were further mystified at seeing all the first-year academy girls in rose pink hairstrings of identically the same shade and quality. It was then divulged that the week previous one of the second-year girls had been betrothed and her classmates had made her stand treat as to their hairstrings. The next week one of the first-year girls had gone through a similar ordeal and been obliged to pay a like penalty.

How I wish you might have heard the Christmas Carols which awakened us at 3 A. M. Christmas morning. In spite of the hour the girls' voices were so sweet that we listened eagerly to every note. In the Christmas service my blessed boys, whose habit it is to make the welkin ring, and for whom singing in whispers has alone produced music, became thoroughly stage-struck, and from my seat on the organ bench I could catch never a sound. Such dear, eternal surprises as they are. I was woefully disappointed, but played the accompaniment through twice, trusting that the audience would duly appreciate our unique performance.

## WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR

MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, TREASURER

RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 10 TO MAY 10, 1908

COLORADO . . . . .	\$221 10	Previously acknowledged . . . . .	32,101 75
ILLINOIS . . . . .	1,023 56	Total since October, 1907 . . . . .	\$36,350 98
INDIANA . . . . .	145 35		
IOWA . . . . .	430 85		
KANSAS . . . . .	317 56		
MICHIGAN . . . . .	375 84		
MISSOURI . . . . .	23 80		
NEBRASKA . . . . .	202 85		
OHIO . . . . .	483 07		
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	11 92		
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	76 43		
WISCONSIN . . . . .	882 78		
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	5 00		
CHINA . . . . .	8 75		
TURKEY . . . . .	20 37		
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	20 00		
Receipts for the month . . . . .	\$4,249 23		
		FOR BUILDING FUND.	
		Receipts for the month . . . . .	\$313 00
		Previously acknowledged . . . . .	5,142 70
		Total since October, 1907 . . . . .	\$5,455 70
		ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.	
		Receipts for the month . . . . .	\$112 00
		Previously acknowledged . . . . .	550 88
		Total since October, 1907 . . . . .	\$662 88

MISS FLORA STARR, Ass't Treas.



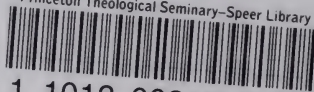
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